

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1972

Established 1887

No. 27,706

Paris, Bonn Seek More EEC Unity

Pompidou Sees Moment of Truth

By James Goldborough.
PARIS, Feb. 10 (UPI)—France and Germany decided today to push the differences that have been building up for almost a year to revive programs for economic and monetary union, and to seek a more unified approach to the world market.

At the moment, the world market is "a mess," said Georges Pompidou, French President, at a luncheon today. "It is a moment of truth for Europe. It is a moment when we must make an effort to bring it back to a state of order and unity."

Mr. Pompidou has been seen as a strong supporter of the European Community, and from all appearances he is determined to push it forward. He said that the European Community is "the only way to bring order to the world market."

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ARRIVING FOR SUMMIT—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt arriving at the Elysee Palace in Paris yesterday for talks with French President Georges Pompidou.

Links Todds to Rioting

Smith Defends His Detentions, Accuses Nationalist Militants

SALISBURY, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Ian Smith today defended the detention of political suspects. He also accused African nationalists of inciting violence.

Mr. Smith said that the detention of political suspects was necessary to maintain law and order in Rhodesia. He said that the African nationalists were responsible for the violence that had been taking place in Rhodesia.

He gave a warning that his white minority government would continue to act against agitators suspected of whipping up civil strife as the British Peace Commission testing opinion on the settlement proposals continued its work.

Speaking at a major news conference, Mr. Smith said that his government was determined to maintain law and order in Rhodesia. He said that the African nationalists were responsible for the violence that had been taking place in Rhodesia.

Italian Thoeni

Wins Olympic Skiing Event

Italy's Gustavo Thoeni snatched the victory streak of the Swiss in Alpine skiing as he won the giant slalom, while Anne Henning made it two in a row for U.S. women in speed skating as she captured the 500 meters at the Winter Olympics.

In hockey, news was made off the ice when a drug test on a West German player proved positive. At the rink, Czechoslovakia beat Sweden, 3-1, and can win the gold medal Sunday by beating the Soviet Union, which yesterday routed Poland, 9-3.

Luns Sees Malta As Important, Not Indispensable

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 10 (AP).—Joseph Luns, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, today called the island of Malta "important but not indispensable."

He said, however, that it certainly still has a strategic value to the alliance. Mr. Luns told a news conference that no date has been set for a new meeting with Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff and that it is up to the Maltese to take the initiative.

Blackouts Cover 5% of Britain; Strike Talks in Stalemate

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Power cuts throughout Britain today left millions without lights as talks to end the 32-day-old national coal strike broke down completely.

For the first time since the strike began, electricity boards across England and Wales had to cut off consumers in an attempt to conserve dwindling fuel supplies.

Nixon Bars Concessions Until Hanoi 'Negotiates'

U.S. Steps Up Raids, Adds To Air Power

SAIGON, Feb. 10 (AP).—The United States stepped up its strikes across South Vietnam today to counter a sharp increase in action by the Communists.

Meanwhile, the United States was marshaling the biggest armada of its planes in a year, involving reinforcements either here or en route of up to nearly 200 planes. They were intended possibly as a show of strength and warning to North Vietnam that the United States would retaliate hard in the event of an all-out Hanoi offensive.

Sources said the sudden canceling of leaves, the recall of two Seventh Fleet carriers and the doubling of the B-52 heavy bomber force in the western Pacific raised the strong possibility that the United States planned intensive retaliatory strikes on North Vietnam should the Communists mount a large-scale offensive.

The Nixon administration is anxious to sustain the eleven-year pace of U.S. troop withdrawals from South Vietnam. But it is equally determined not to let North Vietnam embarrass President Nixon while he is in China, in another two weeks, by humiliating South Vietnamese forces, who have taken over combat duties under the Vietnamization program.

For the moment, however, U.S. planes were pressed into action against North Vietnamese supply routes, including the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, in Cambodia and in South Vietnam.

The U.S. command reported that Air Force and Navy fighters downed 84 planes in South Vietnam, 80 of them in central coastal Binh Dinh Province, and the Central Highlands provinces of Phu Xuan and Kon Tum.

Attack on Supply Routes

The U.S. command said the 84 strikes were the most for American tactical fighter-bombers in South Vietnam in one day since last Aug. 15, when more than 100 tactical fighters took part in a North Vietnamese drive in the northernmost quarter of South Vietnam below the DMZ.

For the past four months, U.S. planes have been averaging less than 10 strikes a day in South Vietnam, concentrating instead on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos.

Thieu Affirms Rift With U.S. Over Rogers' 'Flexible' Term

SAIGON, Feb. 10 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu confirmed today a split between his government and the United States over the latest allied peace plan, attributing the differences to statements made by Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

He said he had asked for official clarifications of Mr. Rogers' statement last Thursday that the United States remained "flexible" on details of a political settlement, and added:

Downgrades Idea of Split With Thieu

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—President Nixon said today the United States would offer no further peace concessions until North Vietnam indicates it is "ready to negotiate."

And, he told a news conference, any further changes in the latest allied negotiating position "will be a joint proposal," taken with full consultation with Saigon.

"We are ready to negotiate a settlement," the President said, "but we are not going to negotiate a surrender."

Asian Flu Strikes Nixon Peking Party

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Several members of the White House advance party for President Nixon's trip to China next week were stricken by Asian flu in Peking, officials said yesterday.

Army Lt. Col. Vernon Collier, a military aide to the President, was in a hospital for two days.

U.S., Saigon Put Off Talks Over Paris Anti-War Rally

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Feb. 10 (UPI).—The United States and South Vietnam today in effect unilaterally adjourned the Paris peace talks indefinitely in a peppy protest against a three-day leftist-backed anti-war rally starting tomorrow in suburban Versailles.

Although the United States formally protested last month to France in disappointed hopes of having the rally banned, the allied decision at the 14th session of the stalled talks came as a surprise.

May Wait on China Trip

Despite United States and South Vietnamese denials, observers believed the move was designed to postpone holding another session of the stalemate formal peace conference until after President Nixon completes his Feb. 21-28 visit to Peking.

Similar anti-war meetings in Paris and elsewhere in France in the past have never provoked any overt allied protest to the French government. Indeed the allied attempts to have the Versailles meeting banned have succeeded only in focusing attention on an event which otherwise very likely would have been largely ignored.

U.S. Reportedly Shifts B-52s And 3d Carrier to War Zone

SAIGON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The United States has started a sudden and massive build-up of its air power in the face of a predicted Communist offensive in South Vietnam.

Altering a three-year policy of gradual withdrawal, the Americans are reported to be almost doubling their force of B-52 bombers available for Indochina and have sent the aircraft carrier Constellation steaming into the Gulf of Tonkin.

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William J. Porter

Under the conference rules, all parties concerned must agree on the date for a subsequent meeting.

Coming on the heels of three successive U.S.-provoked cancellations of the weekly sessions in December, the new adjournment set off predictable Communist ire.

Both the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates energetically protested against the allied decision, complained of American "arrogance" and charged that the adjournment was a "new escalation in the gradual torpedoing" of the conference.

Mr. Porter justified the decision by charging that the

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Explaining U.S. Stand

Nixon Says He Had 'Evidence' Of Indian Threat to Kashmir

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—The United States had "non-changing evidence" that India was seriously considering seizure of Pakistan-held territory in the divided state of Kashmir during the war in the subcontinent, President Nixon disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Nixon asserted this view of Indian military intentions in laying before the American public the administration's rationale for its stand on the Indian-Pakistan conflict.

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Bids UN Admit Divided Nations

Waldheim Sees Nixon Trips Adding to Growth of Détente

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 10 (AP)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim expressed hope today that President Nixon's coming visits to China and the Soviet Union would contribute to a relaxation of tensions in the world.

The 53-year-old Austrian, at his first full news conference here since taking over the top UN job Jan. 1, also advocated admitting both East Germany and West Germany to the United Nations.

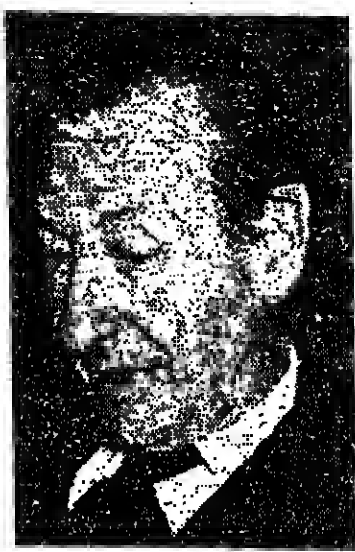
Speaking only in answer to questions, he said he did not know whether a security conference of all European countries, the United States and Canada—promoted especially by the Soviet Union—would take place this year. But he declared that such regional efforts helped the UN "in the field of maintaining international peace."

"I think," Mr. Waldheim said, "the visits of the President of the United States of America—and, I hope, will contribute to a further détente."

Period of Détente

"I think... that we are living in a period of international détente... and I think the getting together of these heads of state, who play an important role in international affairs, is very helpful to this respect."

Mr. Waldheim said the détente was especially notable in Europe. He remarked that that continent,



Kurt Waldheim

once a hotbed of war, "is now the most peaceful."

"The early admission of the two German states to the United Nations," Mr. Waldheim said, "is in the interest of universality. I think it is only in the interest of the United Nations to have the divided countries in the organization as soon as possible."

Of the UN's search for Middle East peace through special mediator Gunnar Jarring, Mr. Waldheim said: "I don't see any reason why we should give up the efforts. It is our intention to proceed, and we have a sound basis for continuing the efforts."

6,000 in Iran Missing After Snow Storm

Region in South Completely Isolated

TEHRAN, Feb. 10 (AP)—At least 6,000 persons were reported missing tonight as reports from blizzard-ravaged areas of Iran reached the capital.

Areas of the country which were reported to have been paralyzed by huge snowfalls include south Iran, where at least 4,000 villagers from the Ardekhan area were reported trapped or buried beneath eight meters of snow which fell after four years of drought.

According to the newspaper Ettelaat, the villages of Sakkan and Kuman, near Ardekhan, are among those buried, and searchers have failed to discover any signs of their inhabitants.

The paper says the region's road, cable and telephone communications are completely cut.

Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida, co-ordinating searches from his office in Tehran, has appealed to the civil and military authorities in the northwestern regions to do all they can to rescue the thousands of people reportedly trapped and buried by the snow.

A day of sun today after the weekend snowfall gave searchers a chance to reach some of the trapped trains, snowbound vehicles or buried villages in the stricken areas.

The small village of Shekhan, near Resain, on the Iranian-Turkish border, was one area where rescuers arrived, apparently too late. They uncovered 18 bodies and did not immediately find any survivors of the 100 persons who lived in the village, which is situated at the foot of the Zagros mountain range, which appears to be the center of the disaster.

With the thermometer still down to 25 degrees below zero centigrade—13 degrees below zero Fahrenheit—water pipes in Hamadan and Meshad were frozen, and the population is facing a water shortage.

An unidentified American girl was added to the list of the missing today. The girl, a student of the Aryamehr University, in Tehran, went mountain climbing Monday to Esmatnabad Davoud mountain, north of Tehran, with two boy students.

When they didn't return Tuesday, a group of five mountaineers set out to look for them. Now, they too are missing.

Influenza Spreading
Influenza is reported to be spreading rapidly among the besieged populations of snowbound villages.

Five members of one family in the village of Firmeleh, near Asadabad, southwest of Tehran are reported to have died, and nearly all the other villagers are reported ill from the same cause. While search parties were being mounted to scour the snow-covered countryside, the government was reported today to be taking precautions against floods which are expected to follow a thaw.



TRUISM—A colony of mice at the St. Louis zoo lives in an 8-pound loaf of bread and reportedly they eat themselves out of house and home in two weeks.

May Wait on China Trip

Paris Peace Talks Put Off Because of Anti-War Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

Versailles meeting—called the "Paris World Assembly for Peace and Independence of Indo-Chinese Peoples"—announced to "the introduction of a horde of Communist-controlled agitators into this area for the purpose of harassing our efforts to make peace."

Charging that the Communists had been "sabotaging" the Paris talks since they began in 1963, he said, "You should feel very much at home in the world of invective which you will enter tomorrow."

The Versailles rally, advertised as bringing together 1,200 delegates from 60 countries, was sponsored by the French government on grounds that it met all legal obligations for an indoor meeting. The allies argued that holding such a meeting so close to Paris would violate the French government's undertaking to maintain a neutral and serene atmosphere around the formal conference.

Expected at the Versailles affair were actress Jane Fonda, George Wald, winner of the Nobel Prize for medicine, Ronald Ridenhour, the Vietnam veteran who exposed the My Lai massacres, as well as Viet Cong, North Vietnamese, Pathet Lao anti-government Cambodian delegates and French groups including the peace committee of French intellectuals.

U.S. press spokesman Stephen O. Ledogar said that "this is a North Vietnamese-organized show and the indications are that they will be the atmosphere so much that it will take God knows how long to clear the influenza away."

Earlier Mr. Porter told the Communists that the fixing of a new meeting date could not be done "until we can assess the atmosphere resulting from your behavior and that of the clique which will be performing at Versailles."

Under questioning, Mr. Ledogar said that it was "probable" that no meeting would be held next week. He refused comment on the chances of meeting on Feb. 24 when President Nixon will still be visiting China.

Mr. Ledogar said that the United States would continue the Communist delegations next week—presumably through the

normal liaison channels—to discuss the date of the subsequent meeting.

Asked to explain why the Versailles meeting had provoked an official U.S. protest whereas such complaints were made on earlier occasions, Mr. Ledogar said the forthcoming rally was "intolerable" because of the Communist propaganda "participation in this propaganda thing."

He also said that the Versailles rally's "size and international character" left no doubt that it was "targeted" as a "Hanoi-directed conspiracy against the Paris peace talks."

Viet Cong press spokesman Ly Van Sau replied in kind by charging that Mr. Porter had "lost all reason and any notion of courtesy" by using "rude words unworthy of a representative of a country like the United States."

The Viet Cong delegate, Nguyen van Thieu, said Mr. Porter was "insolent" and guilty of "absolutely unpardonable arrogance" in describing the rally delegates as a "clique."

Officials at the British office here declined to give any details of the renewed talks, but confirmed that they have started again, with the new chargé d'affaires, John Addis. But there has been some speculation among East European and Arab quarters here that an agreement might be near.

Observers point out that China may be interested in making an announcement on the subject before Mr. Nixon's arrival.

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Cambodians May Attack Angkor Wat

Phnom Penh, Feb. 10 (Reuters).

The Cambodian government today indicated it might launch an attack against Communist troops occupying the ancient temple complex of Angkor Wat, site of priceless Buddhist sculptures and shrines.

The official news agency, Agence Khmer Presse, said the Cambodian cabinet had decided not to rule out action under Clause 4 of the 1954 Hague Convention which permits an attack on cultural artifacts in cases of severe military necessity.

The Cambodian Army at present is forbidden to use weapons or even mount patrols in the vicinity of Angkor for fear of damaging the ruins.

Angkor, in northwest Cambodia, has been used by the Communists as a military base since the Indochina war spread to Cambodia nearly two years ago.

The nearby town of Siem Reap has been under regular missile attack during the last few weeks and clashes between government and Communist troops are reported almost daily.

The Communists earlier this month forced a halt in conservation work at Angkor, a 1,000-year-old monument with a maze of 200 temples set amid intricately carved courtyards and cloisters.

A 200-man conservation team led by French archaeologist expert Bernard Groslier, working with the consent of both sides, was barred from entering the site last week. Forty of Mr. Groslier's workers were arrested and the remainder fled.

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Bhutto Acts on Labor Unrest With New Policy, Warnings

KARACHI, Pakistan, Feb. 10 (Reuters).

President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto tonight announced a new labor policy and warned that tough action would be taken against people who stirred up industrial unrest in Pakistan.

The President, speaking on radio and television after arriving here today, said that since he took over leadership on Dec. 30, 1971, he has seen the order of the day.

"This unruly and rowdy practice—negative in its purpose, anarchistic in its approach, nihilistic in its results—has been endured regrettably by the government and people for over seven weeks," he said.

The president's speech came after a week of industrial and civil unrest including a strike by policemen in Hyderabad that ended today and a dock workers' strike here. In addition, a nationwide general strike has been called tomorrow to protest against the killings of non-Bengalis in Bangladesh.

Main Features

Outlining features of the new labor policy, Mr. Bhutto said it would include giving workers effective participation in management of industry, increasing their share in annual profits, introducing a system of shop stewards, streamlining the procedure for airing grievances, compulsory payment of a bonus linked to profits, aiding workers in finding housing, and providing employer-paid education for one child from each worker's family.

But, he said, minimum wages would not be increased until prices were stabilized.

"I want to emphasize that this is only a first step toward fulfillment of our pledge to workers," he said. "We are not so naive as to think that a new set of laws will transform overnight the national economic life of our society."

"The iniquitous economic system that has prevailed for so long cannot be changed in a day. But we are making a determined attempt to bring about the highest interests of the workers," he said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bhutto of Pakistan has announced the proceedings of a special military court set up by former President Yahya Khan last year to try Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Pakistani leader, monitored in London, reported today.

Tokyo Recognizes Bangladesh
TOKYO, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Japan recognized Bangladesh today, and government sources said it might divert to the new state part of the loans it had promised to Pakistan.

The recognition was announced by Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda.

Tsutomu Wada, director of the ministry's information bureau, said Japan would be represented at an international conference on Bangladesh to be held in Tokyo.

Mr. Pompidou said that he attached a high price to American support for Europe and it is a question for Europe and it is in Europe that the destinies of our people lie. He said that Europe should not wait for others to solve their problems in order to solve its own. In passing, he regretted that the United States had during the recent trade negotiations "to match those made by the community."

These comments echoed those he made to the Italian magazine Epoca this week when he said that "Europe must define a common attitude toward America."

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Washington on March 1 at the invitation of the World Bank.

Recognition From Cuba

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Cuba has decided to recognize Bangladesh, the Bangladesh mission here said today. Mission officials said the Cuban chargé d'affaires, J. Hoy Valdes, would go to Dacca in a few days to formally convey the recognition to the Bangladesh government.

Some Western officials, with those negotiations, as Awami League leaders, stated these terms on a following grounds: Virtual Awami leaders elected in December, 1970, National Assembly had been charged with serious political crimes by the military government. Gen. Yahya had ousted many of the elected Awami League members and replaced them with handpicked and unopposed candidates; any "civilian" government formed under these circumstances would, from the Bengali standpoint, have constituted a "guiding" administration.

"The United States cannot be certain that the steps it proposed would have brought about a negotiation," President Nixon acknowledged. "For that, a negotiation would have produced a settlement."

In disclosing U.S. suspicions of an Indian strike at Kashmir, Mr. Nixon said that "during the week of Dec. 6 we received convincing evidence that India was seriously contemplating the seizure of Pakistan-held portions of Kashmir, and the destruction of Pakistani military forces in the West. We could not ignore this evidence."

A classified report of a meeting of the Washington Special Action Group, in the White House last Dec. 6, addressed by columnist Jack Anderson, was cited in a statement by Central Intelligence Agency chief Richard M. Helms on this subject.

The document gives this as the gist of the Helms report: "Mrs. Gandhi has indicated that she foresees a UN call for a cease-fire, she intends to straighten out the southern border of Kashmir. It is reported that, prior to terminating present hostilities, Mrs. Gandhi intends to attempt to eliminate Pakistan's armor and air force capabilities."

Mr. Kissinger, in declining yesterday to cite the evidence of the President's allegation of Indian designs on Kashmir, said, "The American public will have to decide whether an administrative action which has not acted notably capriciously on other matters would be acted with-out, in its judgment, having conclusive evidence."

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2 U.K. Soldiers Die as Mine Blows Up Vehicle in Ulster

BELFAST, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Two British soldiers were killed tonight when a booby trap mine blew up beneath their patrol car near the border with the Irish Republic, a British Army spokesman said.

The soldiers were patrolling near Cullyhanna in County Armagh when their vehicle passed over the mine, the spokesman said. A third soldier was seriously injured.

from Ulster in the day a bomb exploded in downtown Belfast and said here: booby trap went off a 22-yds border.

niel Gerv A Civilian Death
ter taking army said a man they shot valued a gun battle yesterday (about 5:45 a.m.).

Falmer army spokesman said Joseph dealer Ingham was hit in the head at deal exchange of gunfire between and three gunmen in the Abbey area of Belfast.

ANN bomb ripped through a dingy goods store on High Street, sending flames shooting into the air and injuring three persons.

A British Army officer had his leg blown off and another trooper was injured when an armored car triggered a booby trap containing about 50 pounds of explosives near Coalisland, he said.

Soldiers patrolling the border also found two mines and disconnected them. Other troops dismantled a wall bomb found outside a paint and glass store in Belfast's Springfield Road area.

The continued violence came as civil rights leaders prepared for a major protest march in Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, this weekend despite the relative failure of a "day of disruption" called by the group yesterday.

The House today approved a \$20-billion increase in the national debt ceiling, well short of the \$50-billion rise the Nixon administration was seeking to finance its budget deficits.

The Democrat-dominated House voted a lower figure so the administration would have to ask for another increase at the end of June—the end of the current fiscal year. This would give the Democrats another chance to review Mr. Nixon's economic policies before the party conventions choose their presidential candidates for the November election.

Today's increase voted by the House would raise the national debt ceiling to \$450 billion effective June 30.

The House legislation now goes to the Senate Finance Committee for discussion.

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Japanese Aides Reportedly Hold Talks in Hanoi

TOKYO, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Two Japanese Foreign Ministry officials have been in North Vietnam since last Tuesday and have been holding talks with government leaders there, the Kyodo news agency reported.

The Japanese agency quoted reliable sources as the basis for the report of this visit to Hanoi by the Japanese officials. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Vietnam.

The news agency said the sources identified one of the two men as Watanabe, head of the first Southeast Asian division of the Foreign Ministry's Asian bureau. The other man was said to be a member of the division.

They are the first Japanese officials to visit North Vietnam since the end of World War II, Kyodo said.

Red Paper in Milan Bombed; 1 Man Hurt
MILAN, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—One man was hurt and several cars damaged during the night following three bomb attacks, two against monuments to anti-Fascist partisans and one against the building housing I'Unita, the Italian Communist party newspaper.

The injured man, who worked for I'Unita, was bruised by a metal printing cylinder which he dropped when he was thrown off balance by the blast in the courtyard.

Ulster Protest in Paris
PARIS, Feb. 10 (UPI).—An estimated 4,000 demonstrators marched through the center of Paris today in denouncing the British government's policy in Northern Ireland, police said. The marchers, in a 90-minute demonstration, carried placards inscribed "Heath, Assassins" and "Liberation for Ireland."

Long Talks Seen
Mr. Nixon said he talks with Mr. Chou and Mr. Mao would be much longer than the talks he normally held with foreign leaders because the United States was only at the beginning of an attempt to work out a new relationship with China.

The trip should not be viewed

After Blast by Republican Chief

Democratic Rivals Continue Attacks on Nixon's War Policy

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The Vietnam issue bubbled away on the political front today as Democrats accused President Nixon of "McCarthyism" and seeking to muzzle criticism on Vietnam.

Republican congressional leaders, in an uphill effort to muster bipartisan support on the Vietnam issue, could persuade only 57 of 311 Democrats in Congress to sign a letter of "full and complete support" for Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policy.

Yesterday, in a radio speech summarizing his foreign-policy report to Congress, the so-called State of the World message, the President inserted several paragraphs seeking to blunt a Democratic counterblast to strong administration criticism of Democratic presidential candidates who oppose him on Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon said he did not question their "patriotism or sincerity" but urged them not to say anything that might give the enemy an incentive to prolong the war until after the election.

This meant that they should not create in Hanoi or among the Viet Cong the feeling that they might get a better settlement if the Democrats ousted Mr. Nixon next November.

Many Democrats weren't buying this line, but asserted their right to criticize freely an incumbent President's policies.

Too, they had a further Republican blast to mull over the advice from GOP national chairman Bob Dole that Democratic candidates should either retract their criticism or "withdraw from the race."

Sen. Dole's statement that "the choice is clear: retract or withdraw" came in a speech last night at Long Beach, Calif. It followed by a few hours President Nixon's statement, "I have no complaint over the fact that during this period when I have been ending the war I did not begin, I have been subjected to vigorous criticism."

Mr. Nixon appeared on the surface to be trying to placate the Democrats after the President's "chief of staff" H.R. Holzman said that presidential candidates were "consciously" helping the enemy by their criticism.

But Mr. Nixon's suggestion that they could prolong the war by anti-administration statements on Vietnam drew sharp Democratic fire today.

New York's Mayor John Lindsay, a Democratic presidential candidate, called it "McCarthyism pure and simple." He added: "The attack on Vietnam dissenters would be unworthy of notice except that it reveals the character-assassination which was hatched from American politics 20 years ago."

Sen. George McGovern, of South Dakota, another Democratic candidate, snapped: "I do not intend to allow either the White House or Hanoi to determine what I say about Vietnam or what I say about Mr. Nixon."

Earlier he had demanded that Mr. Nixon either fire Mr. Holzman or "personally and publicly" repudiate the "silly remarks" which he called un-American and bordering on charging elected officials with treason.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the Maine contender in the Democratic race, who said last week that Mr. Nixon's eight-point Vietnam peace proposals "precipitated the administration offensive, reported in low key," he told newsmen in Claremont, N.H., where he is campaigning in the upcoming presidential primary, "I think he'd like to inhibit criticism... But he ought to understand that dissent on this war is not about to be put down because of his objection to criticism."

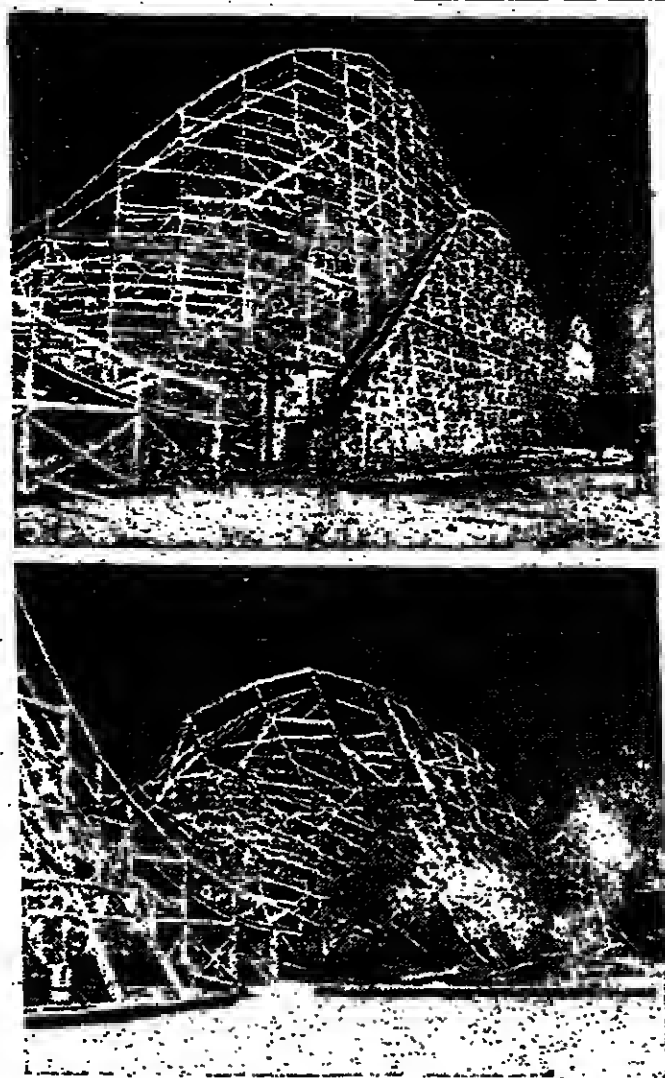
Democratic national chairman Lawrence H. O'Brien said: "The administration has reached the point where it has decided to increase attacks, decrease campaign and to blatantly attack those with different views."

This afternoon, Attorney General John Mitchell and Mr. Nixon's communications director, Herbert G. Klein, joined the battle.

Mr. Klein accused Sen. Muskie of "toying with the lives of both Americans and Asians" and said Sen. McGovern displayed "naïve acceptance of almost anything the enemy says publicly."

Mayor Lindsay, Mr. Klein said, "would simply pull out of Vietnam and let the chips, death and damage fall where they may."

Mr. Mitchell, who is expected to resign to take command of Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign, impaled remarks to Sen. Muskie and McGovern by praising those Democrats who "recognize that peace negotiations are the responsibility of the President."



WHAT GOES UP—The Cyclone, Palisades Park's roller coaster, which has given thousands of pleasure seekers their "ups and downs" during the past 40 years, itself came down this week. Top photo shows the New Jersey landmark just before it was pulled down by bulldozers, and bottom photo records the historic occasion. The amusement park site is being cleared for a high-rise apartment project.

Sen. Stennis Queries Jump In Arms Costs

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, questioned yesterday the need for increasing the defense budget by \$6.3 billion, as proposed by the administration, at a time when the government is running a large deficit.

In a Senate speech that seemed more directed at the administration than his colleagues in the Senate, Sen. Stennis declared that his committee would give "the closest sort of scrutiny" to the proposed defense budget, with particular focus on what he described with concern as "the rocketing cost" of military manpower.

The Stennis speech came as the committee begins considering the military procurement authorization bill that provides the legislative underpinnings for the \$63.4-billion defense budget that the administration has submitted to Congress.

The speech was intended to serve notice on the administration that the committee would not be deterred at all by the President Nixon and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that any cuts in the proposed defense budget would be foolhardy and dangerous. It was also becoming evident that the defense budget was shaping up as a major issue in the Senate in this session of Congress.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, who has challenged the need for increasing the defense budget, immediately commended Sen. Stennis for his critical approach. Sen. Mansfield went on to suggest that the Armed Services Committee take "a look-see" at the more than 3,000 overseas military bases. "Their cost is tremendous," Sen. Mansfield said, "and it is my belief that the military has a penchant for once getting something and never wanting to let go."

House Votes Emergency Bill On West Coast Dock Strike

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).—The House of Representatives, overriding the Senate's veto, last night voted 244-139 to approve a modified version of the Nixon administration's emergency bill to end the West Coast strike through compulsory arbitration.

Acting on the eve of a week-long Lincoln's Birthday recess, the House sent the measure to the White House as "insurance" that the strike will end next week, should a tentative settlement between ship-owners and dock workers fail to be ratified.

In a statement read to the House by Rep. Allen Smith, R., Calif., however, the President promised not to sign the legislation "immediately," provided the parties to the dispute "move expeditiously to consummate the agreement."

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, said in San Francisco Wednesday that he would recommend approval of the pact at a union caucus there Saturday.

Although the agreement would have to be ratified by longshoremen locals at all West Coast ports, the caucus has the power to declare a tentative end to the 12-day-old strike and order union members back to work next Monday.

The legislation approved by the House, which was passed overwhelmingly by the Senate on Tuesday, includes a clause suspending its effectiveness if a voluntary settlement is reached.

The emergency legislation, adopted after hours of angry de-

News Analysis Everything Coming Up Roses In Eyes of Nixon, Kissinger

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The state of the world—or at least the state of American foreign policy—is portrayed in fairly bright hues in President Nixon's third annual dissertation on the subject. The agony of Vietnam is proclaimed almost at an end and the dread of isolationism is proclaimed conquered. The summit partners in Peking and Moscow are pronounced no longer objects of "contemplation," but potential collaborators in a "generation of peace." Old allies in Europe and Asia are told to stop fretting about the shocks and swerves in American policy, for they have served the common good of all. Appropriately enough for an election year, the President and his principal theoretician, Henry A. Kissinger, have produced a volume that is alternately boastful and defensive. Rummaging freely through their three-year record, they address virtually every criticism—conceptual or procedural—and stack up a formidable record of achievements, breakthroughs, initiatives and promises.

They write that "the United States is once again acting with assurance and purpose on the world stage." They ascribe their optimism, above all, to the fact that "Vietnam no longer distracts our attention from the fundamental issues of global diplomacy or diverts our energies from priorities at home."

Happy Foresight

The opening to China was the happy outcome of their own foresight, they report. The moderation in Moscow, they think, must be ascribed to American firmness and persuasion. Japan's resumption of American unilateralism, the report states, was understandable, but unnecessary. Europe's dismay in last year's trade and monetary crisis, it says, was a mere episode on the path toward healthy new agreements.

The report concedes that expansionists in the Soviet Union might still seek to upset a fragile truce in the Middle East or might seek to upset the military balance with the United States. The ineffectiveness of the United Nations is deplored. The paucity of American aid programs is blamed on the Congress.

But overall, the Nixon record is held up as successful and historic. It is contrasted with a Democratic record of spasms, confusions and failures. More than either of its predecessors, this 236-page message to Congress is a campaign document, profusely self-serving, and incomplete or debatable on several specific issues.

Nonetheless, it offers many pages of incisive analysis, particularly on the rival Soviet and American "conceptions" of the world. It provides the fullest accounting to date of the negotiations to limit the arms race. It contains a useful summary of the secret negotiations with North Vietnam and the President's reasons for concluding that the private probes had been exhausted. It offers clues to some deeper trends in Mr. Nixon's approach to the world.

More clearly than ever before, the President ranks a "new relationship" with the Soviet Union as his paramount objective. What he will seek in China is a "process" of discussion and long-range approach, he asserts. But what he will seek in Moscow is a series of specific agreements, not only for arms control but also for restraint in the Middle East, in Europe, and on the high seas. Trade and other useful ties are offered as bait.

Mr. Nixon explicitly acknowledges the end of the era of containment, which was born with the Truman Doctrine 25 years ago next month. Beginning with the program of aid to Greece and Turkey and culminating in the war in Vietnam, the era was dominated by the American effort to block the spread of Communist power and influence by the use of economic and military assistance programs, overseas deployment of American troops, intervention in several Asian wars and the threat of nuclear retaliation for challenges to Western Europe and Japan.

Mr. Nixon deals only implicitly, however, with the techniques of American leadership that he seeks to employ. Now that the U.S. finds itself challenged both militarily and economically, and weary of foreign involvement, the President seems to be counting on a series of regional power balances to minimize American exertions abroad.

He seeks a Soviet-American equilibrium in Europe and the Middle East, with local countries accommodating to the balance and to each other. He seeks a four-point balance, including Japan and China, in east Asia, and, by shifting American weight from one side to another, he seeks to prevent either Soviet or Chinese dominance in south Asia.

Those balances, which would require a fluid policy of alignment with different nations on different issues, are envisioned as sufficient to project American influence while preserving American strength. If Mr. Kissinger were writing from his chair at Harvard instead of the White House, he would undoubtedly have emphasized this conception as the source of Mr. Nixon's confidence that "the country can now strengthen without lapsing into what has been feared as 'isolationism.'"

But for the moment, the underlying premises are barely discussed while the underlying hopes are projected as achievements.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10.—Novelist Leon Uris must give up half of more than \$1 million in proceeds from the book "Topaz" to his French-born collaborator, Philippe de Vosjoli, a Los Angeles superior court has decided.

Judge Howard H. Schmidt ruled that Mr. de Vosjoli, 61, for many years head of the French secret service in Washington, D.C., was entitled to half the royalties from publication of the book and from its sale for a motion picture.

Now living in Miami, Mr. de Vosjoli said that under a contract signed May 27, 1965, the novelist promised him half of all income from the book in exchange for material Mr. de Vosjoli had prepared, drawing on his experiences during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

Mr. de Vosjoli complained that Mr. Uris, 47, had paid him only \$65,000. The court directed that \$181,050 must be paid Mr. de Vosjoli immediately, with 7 percent interest from various dates beginning Jan. 15, 1968, when the suit said Mr. Uris ceased sharing royalties.

Payment of \$191,300, the judge decreed, must be made by assignment from Mr. Uris of 50 percent of the royalties coming from the "Topaz" publisher, Bantam Books, Inc. Also provided for in the decision were future accountings of proceeds, with Mr. de Vosjoli to receive half of them.

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Uris Ordered to Pay Half-Million To Ex-Spy for Data in 'Topaz'

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Amphetamine Output Faces Drastic Cut U.S. Plans Quota 18 Percent of 1971

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The government plans to cut the 1972 domestic production quota for amphetamines to about 17 or 18 percent of last year's production in an effort to cope with one of the nation's most serious drug problems, officials said yesterday.

In December, the Justice Department announced proposed 1972 production quotas of 60 percent of last year's estimated actual production. Since then, there have been several indications that the final quota would be substantially lower.

Yesterday, officials of the department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs said final figures would probably be published next week. Barring some unexpected change, they said, the final quota will be in the range of 17 to 18 percent of last year's estimated production.

It has been estimated that, in recent years, 20 percent of all U.S.-produced amphetamines have gone into illicit channels.

The powerful stimulants are taken by drug abusers for the "high" they produce. Others, notably long-distance truck drivers, use the drugs to stay awake for long periods of time. Even among those who use the drugs legitimately on prescription, doctors believe there are many who use the stimulants excessively. Improper use of the drugs is considered extremely dangerous and has led to deaths.

The current year is the first for which the government has had authority to set production quotas for these products.

Although manufacturers had asked for a 1972 total that was double last year's estimated production, officials of the bureau said they did not receive a single objection from industry to the proposed overall cut.

There were objections of the opposite kind from persons and groups not related to the industry. In essence these called the proposed cuts a step in the right direction, but far too small in scope. For example the Huntington, N.Y., Narcotics Guidance Council said the cut to 60 percent of last year's production still left a quota that was 700 percent above the amount really needed for legitimate medical purposes.

Nonetheless, it offers many pages of incisive analysis, particularly on the rival Soviet and American "conceptions" of the world. It provides the fullest accounting to date of the negotiations to limit the arms race. It contains a useful summary of the secret negotiations with North Vietnam and the President's reasons for concluding that the private probes had been exhausted. It offers clues to some deeper trends in Mr. Nixon's approach to the world.

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Chief U.S. and Swiss Probers Confer on Hughes Book Affair

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

ZURICH, Feb. 10 (UPI).—The chief U.S. prosecutor investigating the Howard Hughes "autobiography" case held consultations with the head of the Swiss investigation, Zurich prosecutor Peter Veleff, after arriving from New York today.

A police spokesman said Robert T. Morvillo, assistant U.S. attorney in the Southern District of New York, and an assistant, John J. Tighe, Jr., met with Mr. Veleff in his office at 3:00 p.m.

The spokesman said one of the topics discussed was the latest testimony in New York of author Clifford Irving and his Swiss wife, Edith, but he refused to disclose any details of the testimony. The Irvings have appeared before a New York federal grand jury probing the affair.

The two U.S. prosecutors flew back to New York tonight.

Mr. Irving says he collaborated with the reclusive American billionaire on the "autobiography," but Mr. Hughes has issued statements denying it.

On their arrival at Zurich's Kloten Airport at 1:00 p.m., Mr. Morvillo and Mr. Tighe were joined by U.S. postal inspector Donald Hunter, who had arrived earlier, American officials said.

U.S. postal authorities are investigating the possibility that the mails were used for fraudulent transactions.

Mr. Tighe declined to discuss his and his superior's aims in coming here but said: "Our talks with Veleff will be important."

Officials here said the American intent to compare the handwriting of the Irvings with that used in banking transactions here.

The Swiss are seeking to extradite Mrs. Irving, now in New York, but the United States has indicated that it wishes to complete its investigation of the case before letting her go. The Swiss have issued arrest warrants for both Irvings on suspicion of fraud and forgery. They say they cannot extradite Mr. Irving, an American, while he is in his country but will seek his extradition if he goes elsewhere. The Irvings' home is on the Spanish island of Ibiza.

Mr. Veleff has said that Mrs. Irving deposited in a bank here three checks a New York publisher, McGraw-Hill Inc., gave her husband to relay to Mr. Hughes. She had opened the account using the name Helga R. Hughes and the checks were endorsed "H. R. Hughes." When the checks cleared she withdrew their total value—\$650,000—in cash, depositing about \$442,000



Robert Morvillo, chief of criminal division of U.S. Attorney's Office in New York, in Zurich yesterday.

In another bank here, Mr. Veleff says, that account and a third, containing about \$30,000, have been frozen by authorities here.

Attempt to See Hughes?

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—A McGraw-Hill vice-president is in the Bahamas in what may be an attempt to seek out Howard R. Hughes to get to the truth about the manuscript that Mr. Irving represented as the billionaire's authorized memoirs.

Reached by telephone yesterday, Albert R. Leventhal of McGraw-Hill was at the Ocean Club Hotel, a mile from the hotel where Mr. Hughes lives.

A publishing official in New York said Mr. Leventhal would probably try to contact Mr. Hughes.

Another Witness

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Danish folk singer Nina van Pallandt flew to New York today to appear before the grand jury investigating the case.

She was summoned by the jury after she said she accompanied Mr. Irving on a five-day trip to Oaxaca, Mexico, last February. In an affidavit, Mr. Irving said he held two secret meetings with Mr. Hughes in Oaxaca then, but Mrs. van Pallandt said there were no such meetings.

Spanish Probe

IBIZA, Feb. 10 (UPI).—A Spanish judge has initiated an investigation to see if criminal offenses were committed on Ibiza in connection with the Hughes-Irving case, a court spokesman said today.

Deferred Raises Above 7 Pct. to Get U.S. Scrutiny

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The Pay Board ruled yesterday that all pay increases due in the second or later years of multi-year contracts affecting 1,900 or more workers must be screened in advance by the board if they exceed 7 percent.

The decision does not arbitrarily limit deferred wage increases to 7 percent, according to a board statement yesterday. Existing contracts will be allowed to take effect unless challenged by interested parties or five members of the board.

The ruling stipulates that the board must be notified at least 60 days in advance of the payment of a deferred wage rise to 1,900 or more workers.

Along with this "pre-notification," the board ruled, the company or another interested party must file a full statement showing "good cause as to why the deferred increases are not reasonably inconsistent with the general wage and salary standards set forth in pay board regulations."

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Bois de la 104 BT non committal

I'm Jo. Starting 26 May, I'll have daily 747's from London to the Sunshine States of America. Fly me.

I've got a lot going for you to Miami and the Sunshine States of America, with daily nonstop flights from London and our own kind of personal service. And a lot from Miami: I've got great connections on to New Orleans, Houston, California; you name it. Then fly it.

And starting 26 May, I'll have more: the nice convenience of daily 747's to Miami. Pick the day you want to go. Then go.

And the beautiful luxury of the great 747, with more cabin room than any airliner in the sky today.

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Mr. Nixon's World

Richard M. Nixon has already made his mark as one of the relatively few American Presidents to have altered, to an appreciable degree, the course of world history by a dramatic change in American foreign policy. It is easy enough to point to the contradictions between the earlier Nixon and the one in the White House today. One might similarly emphasize the difference between the Woodrow Wilson who was "too proud to fight" and the commander in chief of World War I; between the isolationist Franklin D. Roosevelt of the London Economic Conference and the progenitor of the United Nations; between the cold war warrior John F. Kennedy and his enduring myth. The fact is that Richard Nixon has opened up a great number of new possibilities for American international action—and inaction—that seemed virtually impossible a decade, or even five years ago.

This new flexibility, with its promises as well as its dangers, is amply evident in the President's lengthy and detailed message to Congress on the State of the World. It is a record, in Mr. Nixon's own word, of many "breakthroughs," even though these have yet to be consolidated. It is clouded by one huge, unresolved dilemma: The Vietnamese war, and by one serious error in rhetorical tactics. Mr. Nixon himself has contributed, however moderately, to a public atmosphere in which the limits of debate on foreign affairs overshadow the substance of that debate.

The President made the point that candidates to succeed him should not give the other side in Vietnam reason to hold out until after the election. The argument has merit, but only if there is a measure of broad consensus within the country on what constitutes an "honorable" peace in Southeast Asia—and this consensus does not exist. For years, the United States has been plagued by the indubitable fact that the other side hoped it had more to gain from the dissolution of the American will to fight than from any concessions it might make, or victories it might win in the field. That situation can only be emphasized by American squabbling over the permissible limits of political debate.

And from Mr. Nixon's own standpoint, his genuine accomplishments in the field of foreign relations can be obscured by the same squabbling. To be sure, it can also give him an excuse for any failure of his policies in Vietnam by saying that if he had been backed by the domestic opposition, the foreign opposition would have collapsed. But that would be an exploitation of American lives quite as reprehensible as any efforts of the Democrats in seeking votes by opposing the White House.

Mr. Nixon's world has more elements of hope than the worlds of Presidents Johnson or Kennedy. He would do well to stand on that, rather than dispute the right of the Democrats and dissidents generally to argue the question.

Setback for Mr. Brandt

The temporary defeat in the Bundestag for West Germany's treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland means just one thing: The Christian Union parties thus far are maintaining solidarity in opposition to the pacts negotiated by Chancellor Brandt's government; and Bonn's ratification will consequently be more difficult than many observers had anticipated. The Bundestag (federal council) is now committed by a one-vote margin to reject the treaties unless the government can provide satisfactory clarifications on many points.

This need not be serious if Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party and its Free Democratic partner can maintain their six-vote majority in the Bundestag, where the fate of the treaties will be determined.

The Bundestag can only delay ratification and, in certain circumstances, require the government to obtain an absolute majority of the whole Bundestag membership for passage.

As Mr. Brandt says, there is "no sensible and realistic alternative" to the treaties and to his policy of seeking better relations with Eastern Europe. It was clear during his recent visit to the United States, however, that Rainer Barzel, leader of the Christian Democratic Union, emphatically disagrees with this view and intends to oppose the treaties all the way, whatever the consequences for Soviet-German relations. The Bundestag vote underscores the fact that Mr. Barzel must be taken seriously.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'State of the World' Message

President Nixon's report to Congress stands out immediately as one of the most weighty, most serious and best argued statements of American foreign policy since the end of World War II. In manner it is sober, factual, clear, without any obvious tremulous passages or over-convicted rhetoric. In substance it goes into American deeds, hopes and difficulties in almost every part of the earth and above the earth.

One of the strengths of Mr. Nixon's survey is that it does not go too far back on the past, and at every point he indicates that the U.S. administration is ready to take the more favorable view of Soviet policy if Moscow gives them half a chance.

—From the Times (London).

Ever since President Nixon started talking about his desire to present a "low profile" in international affairs, his allies have been apprehensive and uneasy. Could this mean that he was about to shuffle off his responsibilities and leave us, like Madam Butterfly, holding the baby?

No one who has studied his third "State of the World" report to Congress could suspect this of him any more. He fully recognizes America's international obligations. He is also obviously alert to various dangers which he might perhaps have overlooked in the search for a détente with Russia and China.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The American empire, in the form that it assumed in 1945 and retained until, say, the brief attack on the U.S. Embassy in Saigon in 1968, has ceased to be. The United States is now a more experienced, and somewhat chastened, republic. Its allies, from Japan to Western Europe, are more self-confident; its natural adversaries are no longer united in a single monolithic

bloc. Yet its military power remains the force upon which the nations of the West must ultimately depend for their security.

These facts of present-day international life are clearly recognized in Washington, and not least by Dr. Henry Kissinger, the adviser to the President whose manner of analyzing foreign policy can be discerned on almost every page of Mr. Nixon's voluminous report to Congress.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Washington's Vietnam Dilemma

Although it is understandable that the North Vietnamese are unwilling to accept a fixation of the status quo, it is equally clear that President Nixon cannot afford, either on the home front or abroad, to transform the accelerated withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam into an almost treacherous letdown of his allies or to exchange the chance of a stalemate for a blatant capitulation. The "silent right" is still more powerful at the American polls than the vociferous left. Moreover, neither Nixon's Democratic rivals in the forthcoming presidential election campaign, nor European critics of official American policy, would be well served by a self-induced collapse of the already weakened U.S. prestige in Asia. An America which would precipitously leave such small Asian allies as South Vietnam, Taiwan and South Korea in the lurch, might one day behave similarly in Europe, which would inevitably deepen the Soviet shadow over the Old World.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Overseas Irish

We in Australia are, or should be, Australians, and should not give ourselves the tags of nations in which we may have had our forebears. The end result can only be a backlash, and a return to bitter divisions in a country where old hatreds and suspicions are fast disappearing.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (Sydney).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

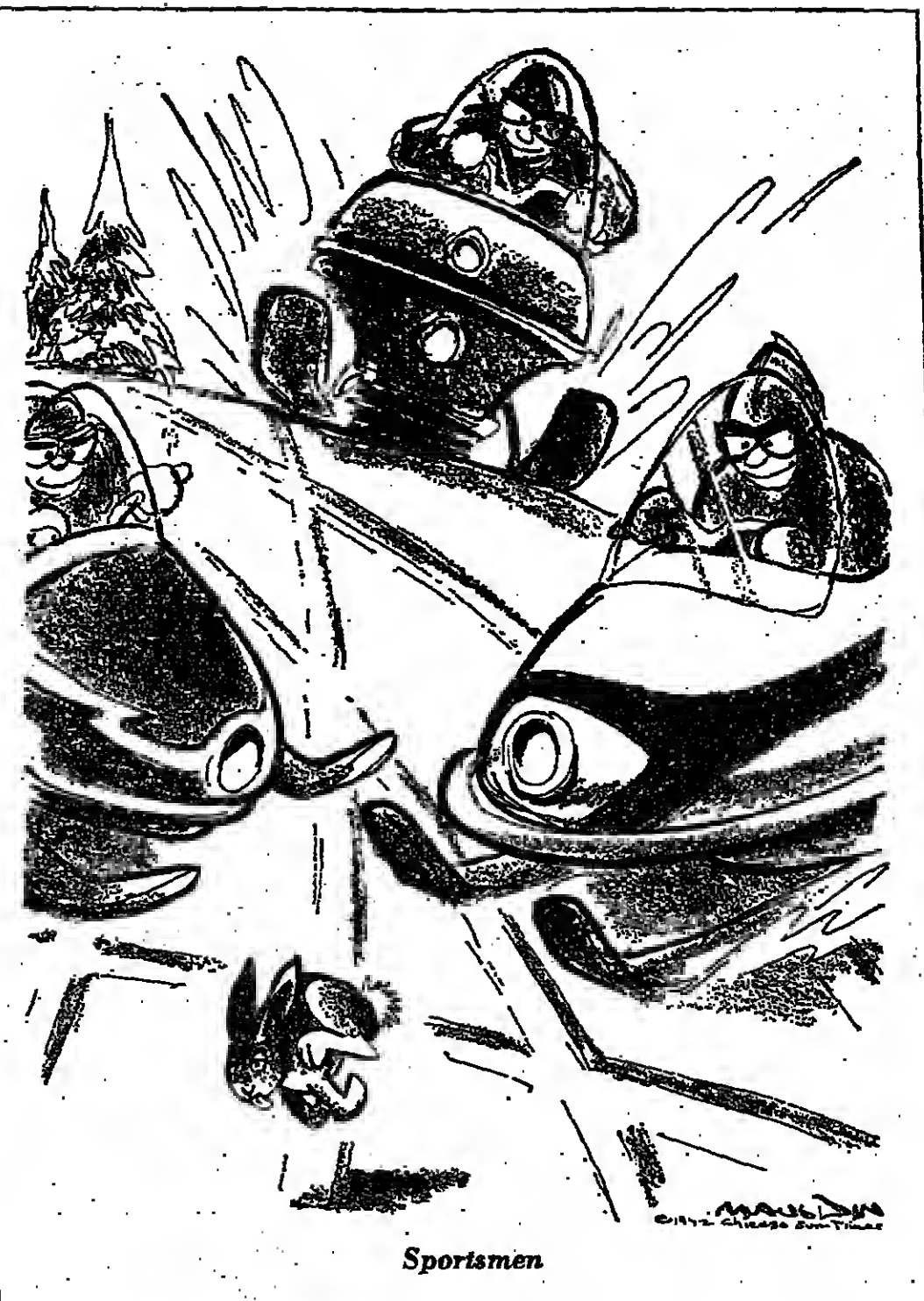
February 11, 1897

PARIS.—The Seine still rises. Navigation on the river is stopped, and at the bridges nothing but a small crescent is seen of the arches. The river is expected, by experts, to rise gradually up to Sunday, and will probably surpass the high-water mark of last year. A special ferry service has been organized at Saint-Denis for the purpose of transporting people inconvenienced or in peril on account of the inundations. The situation is serious.

Fifty Years Ago

February 11, 1922

LONDON.—There was a great deal of debate yesterday in the House of Commons concerning the exchange of telegrams between Mr. Michael Collins and Mr. Lloyd George. It was Mr. Winston Churchill who read the telegrams. In one Mr. Lloyd George, in answering Mr. Collins, states: "With regard to your remark as to the presence of our troops in Northern Ireland, the necessity for those troops being there is clearly shown by events yesterday."



Sportsmen

And Still a King of Kings

By C. L. Sulzberger

SHIRAZ, Iran.—One of history's oddest confrontations is that of the grandiose arrogant ruins of Persepolis on an arid plateau north of here and, amid a grove of sapling evergreens below, a cluster of geometrically spaced, permanently anchored tents giving the impression of a garish and deluxe motel.

The former grandiose monument, hacked out of sullen mountainsides, was the tribute of Emperor Darius to his grandfather, Cyrus the Great, who created the world's first empire 2,500 years ago. This empire at times ran from India to Eastern Europe and from South Russia into Africa.

The latter, less imposing structures, were erected last year by Shah Mohammed Reza to house an ostentatious of contemporary rulers and statesmen, thereby doing honor to Cyrus. Now the tents are being preserved as a combined tourist attraction and housing development for rich or distinguished visitors.

Tiles

The connecting link between Cyrus and Mohammed Reza, who both ruled from Persia (now called Iran) is that both bore the appellation King of Kings. Mohammed Reza is shahinshah and Cyrus boasted the impressive title "King of the World, Great King, Legitimate King, King of Babylon, King of Sumar and Akkad, King of the Four Rivers" (of the earth).

There is no lineal connection between the shah and Cyrus of the ancient Achaemenid dynasty and present-day Iran can claim no similarly pompous role on the contemporary world stage, being but a third-rank power. Between Mohammed Reza's 50-year-old Pahlavi dynasty and that of Cyrus, this land has been ruled by Sassanid, Turkish, Mongol and Turkmenian dynasties as well as transient foreign conquerors.

Karl Marx, a prophet with little official popularity here, wrote that history does indeed repeat itself—the first time as tragedy, the second time as farce. One might offend by tempted to think of the gaudy tent town with its mushroom dwellings, butlers' pantries and ivory dial telephones as farcical replicas of the cruel hard monthlong lowering above in ruined splendor.

Yet the profession of kingship is still dynamic here today. For its epoch the empire proclaimed by Cyrus was revolutionary. Despite acceptance of harsh customs it granted subject peoples a kind of equality under what may be mankind's first bill of rights.

The present shah, in his own way, has sought to impose revolution upon his backward country, hampered by superstitious inheritance, corruption and failure to develop its rich potential. He has dictated agrarian reform and social changes that have been opposed by conservative church leaders and landed proprietors. He has ruled as well as reigned, seeking to demonstrate that active kingship can be a modern profession.

How profoundly this dictated revolution probes is difficult to say. Statistically, oil-rich Iran has advanced by leaps in productive and industrial capacity. Tehran is booming. But to extend these benefits far into the impoverished, ignorant villages of the hinterland, where women still veil themselves despite royal decree, is tragically difficult. Cer-

tainly the intellectuals and youth are impatient for swifter, broader reforms.

The shah once told me: "My father took over," he staged a coup ousting the previous dynasty. "When there was nothing and he made an almost socialist system in which the state controlled almost everything. Monarchy is the instrument that has saved Iran."

"One mistake the United States made was trying to sell your kind of democracy to countries like Iran, Pakistan and South Korea. You can't do it. There are no democratic regimes in the area around Iran. Democracy of the Western type, when applied in underdeveloped countries, becomes only a weapon for subversion."

"My philosophy of government is that when the people are sufficiently educated and gathered into real political parties they can form the basis of Western democracy. I am convinced we have certain inherent advantages and that Iran is the only country in this area which has any chance at all of some day attaining a European level."

That is the dream of today's King of Kings and in many respects he has advanced significantly along his chosen road. But it takes time to budge Asia. There is a long, long way to go before the facade of democratic vitality and countrywide progress is replaced by reality and rule by the Shahinshah becomes his reign.

Clothing the Emperor

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The question that has to be asked about the State of the World message is not what it says but why it was written. The answer is that it puts majestic robes on an emperor who might otherwise be perceived to be only sparsely clothed, if not naked.

Henry Kissinger and his staff at the National Security Council have toiled hard to fit President Nixon's foreign policy into a higher logic of history and geography. But even through their heavy-lidded eyes, the real world of events keeps asserting itself—accidental, highly personal, full of contention, and nearly chaotic.

The best example comes from the section on India and Pakistan. The message claims that balance-of-power considerations obliged the United States to back Pakistan and Communist China against India and the Soviet Union when war broke out at the end of last year. Now this country looks forward to "a serious dialogue with India" to "search out ways of transcending our recent differences and resuming

our traditionally close relationships."

But the section of the message on India and Pakistan is led by a citation from the President which shows how very much Mr. Nixon's personal feelings have affected, and continue to affect, American relations with the subcontinent. The citation is taken from a toast made by the President to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi last year. It tells how Mrs. Gandhi's father, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, told Mr. Nixon twenty years ago that "India needs... is a generation of peace."

For sheer blitheness, the unearthing of that quote now is hard to beat. The only way it can be interpreted is the way one Indian official in Washington took it: "The President," he put it, "is saying that Nehru favors a generation of peace, but his daughter doesn't."

The section on Vietnam shows a similar gap between theory and fact. The message traces the history of negotiations and asserts they have now come to focus on one issue: "Will we conclude with our enemies to overturn our friends? Will we impose on the Vietnamese people what the other side has been unable to gain militarily or politically?"

If such a clear case had indeed been made, then it would be true that, as the message says, "Vietnam no longer distracts our attention from the fundamental issues of global diplomacy or diverts our energies from priorities at home." But Vietnam is not that simply going to be made to go away. As the current frenzy shows, it will continue to figure importantly in American politics no matter what claims are made for the President's offers until the war is over and done.

The section dealing with China provides a truly fascinating sketch of the role that China might play in the world. It foresees a China that is one of the Great Powers, acting to balance the Soviet Union by subordinating its revolutionary ideology to its power interests. In that perspective, the President's coming trip to Peking is truly historic.

But there is no mention of the leadership struggle in China that has caused three out of the five topmost leaders to lose power in the very recent past. The message does not even raise the question that has always bedeviled American policy in Asia

—the question of how much power the central authorities in Peking really have.

With respect to Russia, the dominant theme is the Soviet tendency to "view negotiations with the United States as a form of harsh competition from which only one side can gain advantage." The Russians are scored for trying to take much advantage in the Near East, in South Asia and in the missile race.

From 'Strength'

No mention is made of Mr. Nixon's repeated assertions that the United States must be "first" of his instinct to negotiate from a position of strength. Lack of restraint by Russia is big to seem the only source of Big Two tension, and the impression is given that any agreement results from the firm stand taken by Mr. Nixon. But that, of course, is Mr. Nixon's very personal notion—not the view from eternity.

A final example involves relations with the European allies and Japan. The message acknowledges that a strain was put on these relations by the way that the United States has been seen to seem so sudden. But was that secrecy, maybe, a little overdone? Perish the thought. "In the nature of things, progress in all areas could not be achieved simultaneously—and this led for a time to understandable concern that the interests in some areas were being sacrificed to the need for progress in others." But the total effect was an integrated and consistent adjustment of U.S. foreign policy to the requirements of a changed world.

Everything, in other words, came out just dandy in this tidy tale, as in others.

Troops in Ulster

As an American made painfully aware by experience of the U.S. position in Vietnam, may I commend Anthony Lewis's remarks (Herald, Feb. 7) on the possible withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland.

During the 1968 presidential campaign, it was my job to prepare written briefs from news reports out of Saigon (and later Paris) when the peace talks began to be included in Mr. Nixon's daily briefings. After a few months of such detailed work on the Vietnam war, the full horror got through. And the world knows what that ugly war has done to my country, to say nothing of the United States. Does Britain really want to involve herself in a similar morass of divided opinion and bloodshed?

So to Mr. Heath: Get out now. If even for a little while. See what happens. Give the critics of your present policy a chance to prove themselves right or wrong. If the situation worsens, go back in.

MEG WHITTY WHITEHOUSE, London.

Moscow Chuckles

Nixon and Lenin And New Economics

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—When President Nixon announced his "new economic policy" last year, the reaction in most of the world was serious and attentive. In Moscow, though, the reaction was often laughter. "He's copying our Lenin!" as one Soviet official put it with a giggle. And so he was—at least in nomenclature.

Perhaps the last significant decision Lenin took before losing his strength to a series of strokes were the economic measures of the early 1920s which largely restored private trade in the Soviet Union. These became known as the "new economic policy" and the Russian acronym "Nep" (pronounced almost as in English) entered the language. The fabled "Nepman"—nastily dressed, pockets full of rubles, ready to buy or sell anything anywhere—became a Soviet legend, and this legend is still alive.

It may be foolhardy to draw serious comparisons, but there are striking similarities between Lenin's Nep and Mr. Nixon's. Both were adopted in crisis situations. Both represented startling departures from the previous policies and prejudices of the two leaders. Both had strong political implications. And both had dramatic short-term results.

Abandoned

In the end, Lenin's Nep was abandoned with a vengeance in favor of Stalin's forced collectivization and industrialization. For Lenin's successors retrogression was too painful to accept. Whether Lenin agreed that Nep was a retrogression isn't known. On occasion he said it was. At other times he called it, "A return to the correct position." One fact is more certain: Lenin never dreamed of the brutal policies Stalin later adopted to push Russia into the modern age. What he would have done with the Russian economy had he lived more than 54 years is one of the many beguiling mysteries that V.I. Lenin left behind.

The contemporary Soviet Union contains almost no hint of those tumultuous early 1920s, when Lenin was an active politician and not a worshiped idol. That was a time of creativity, crisis and intellectual tumult, various factions argued contradictory positions with great spirit, often in the columns of Pravda. The history of that period is a reminder of how new the current Soviet system is—and of how much it has changed from Lenin's original conceptions.

Lenin's Nep replaced his own "war communism," a desperate (and successful) attempt to fight the civil war while adhering to the basic precepts of socialism.

Even this "degree of inflation" did not cure unemployment, which continued at a high level throughout the 1920s. The crime rate (whose existence is not even acknowledged in modern Soviet society) shot up. Soviet citizens who might have been unhappy with these conditions were given a chance to vote in any alternative to Lenin's successors in the Kremlin. Poor health forced him out of the active leadership after 1922.

If one accepts the theory that poetry is at least as important as politics or economics, then the Russians must be credited with one achievement of the Nep period which Americans are unlikely to appreciate. That would be the writings of Ilya Ilf and Eugene Petrov, two gifted humorists whose "Twelve Chairs" and "The Little Golden Calf"—chronicles of the Nepman and their world—are classics of Soviet satire still popular today.

Much of Ilf and Petrov's satire still applies, though one wonders if it could be published by a contemporary writer. In one adventure the "Great Schmeer," a cheap Russian food product, is a grandiose tower with three sides, trying to buy some clothes. The tower's one clothing store had a small sign posted on its door which said: "No Pants."

"Ugh, how crude," cried the tower, entering the store. "Would you know right away that you're in the provinces? They might have written 'No Trousers' as a donation for some reason. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address."

Under war communism the "commanding heights" of the Russian economy were nationalized. Workers were paid in goods and services. Peasants were compelled to deliver fixed quotas of foodstuffs to the government often forcing them to go hungry themselves. Lenin anticipated the abolition of money.

A series of peasant uprisings and the rebellion of sailors at Kronstadt during 1921 persuaded Lenin that war communism had to be abandoned, and quickly. (By comparison, the factors that apparently provoked Mr. Nixon's Nep—5 percent unemployment, mild but persistent inflation, trade deficit and the weak dollar—are unimposing.) Always flexible, Lenin quickly moved to placate the peasantry (who still comprised 80 percent of the Russian population) by ending compulsory deliveries and providing cash for farm produce.

A series of decrees during the 1920s was a tiny fraction of state-owned factories, to be leased to private operators, permitted private retail trade and imposed capitalist-style taxes on turnover and profits.

Due to a disastrous harvest in 1921 was still a terrible year for the young Soviet government (hundreds of thousands died of famine), but the Nep did soon revive the economy.

Economic activity at the beginning of the 1920s was a tiny fraction of pre-revolutionary levels. Under the Nep most economic indicators reached or surpassed the statistics for 1913. This took five years, and it depended heavily on a thriving private sector. In 1930, when much of Nep had already been undone, nearly 30 percent of Soviet national income was still generated by private entrepreneurs.

For prognosticators who would like to rely on Lenin's experience to anticipate Nixon's chances, the outlook for the American President is grim. The Soviet Nep had substantial successes, but they were measured in Russian and Soviet terms, and they took several years to achieve. No presidential election campaigns interfered with the process.

Inflation during the first years of the Nep was beyond an American President's most despairing nightmares. The number of rubles in circulation increased nearly 20,000 times from 1921 to 1923, as the government cranked out paper money to pay the peasants and workers.

Crime Rate Up

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German Woman Spurs Nazi Hunt

France Seeking to Extradite Suspected 'Butcher of Lyons'

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Thanks to the relentless prodding of a German woman born just before World War II, France has resumed efforts to extradite and try Klaus Barbie, the Gestapo chief in occupied Lyons.

Twice condemned to death in absentia by French courts for his wartime activities, which cost the lives of thousands of French Jews and underground leader Jean Moulin, Barbie disappeared from Germany when the West German government decided not to apply the statute of limitations to war crimes.

The French government has begun fresh extradition proceedings against Barbie, charging that by using the alias Klaus Altmann, the "Butcher of Lyons" acquired Bolivian nationality under false pretenses.

While in Peru, Barbie, 46, was warned of the extradition proceedings. He fled to Bolivia, which, unlike Peru, does not have a normal extradition treaty with France and prosecutes no crimes older than 20 years.

Interviewed on French television Tuesday night, Altmann first claimed he knew no French but later made it clear that he understood the language and could speak it almost without effort.

Despite his denials, there is a coincidence between the birth dates of Barbie and Altmann and between those of their wives and children.

Yet, these men, who were personally tortured by Barbie during the occupation were almost reluctant to say straight out that Altmann indeed was their torturer. However, a fourth victim, a woman was positive in her identification.

Despite their quasi-certainty, their resistance was summed up by one of Barbie's victims who said, "Before a court of law I would have to say that I did not recognize him."

"The Munich prosecutor said today that Altmann is Barbie, the Associated Press reported. (Prosecutor) Manfred Lindhof also said that copies of files which confirmed Barbie's identity were handed over yesterday to two visiting members of the French judge advocate's office."

Altmann, who appeared as a bearded man on television, is currently being held in Bolivia on a fraud charge. "This should keep him in custody until a decision can be made establishing whether he really is Barbie. If



Klaus Altmann on TV

France can prove that point, then he would be liable for extradition for having fled when applying for Bolivian citizenship. No matter what the outcome, the search for Barbie would never have been prosecuted with such vigor were it not for Beate Klarsfeld, a 32-year-old German woman. Daughter of a Protestant, working-class family in Berlin, she married French Jew Serge Klarsfeld, whose father died in Auschwitz.

By 1967 she had made a name for herself by attacking Kurt Georg Kiesinger, then the West German chancellor for his role as a Nazi functionary before and during the war.

The following year she kept a promise and stopped him in the fact-finding, a Christian Democrat political conference in Berlin—and was sentenced to a year in jail, later reduced to four months.

Although praised in Eastern Europe for her anti-Nazi vendetta, in 1970 she was held by Warsaw police after having chained herself to a tree and distributed pamphlets denouncing Polish anti-Semitism.

In 1970 she led the successful campaign which discouraged the German government from naming Ernst Achebach, a German diplomat in wartime Paris, as a Common Market commissioner.

With the help of her husband, she has compiled a list of about 1,000 German war criminals who were condemned in absentia by French courts but so far have eluded prosecution.

"By herself she is the conscience," said noted French philosopher Vladimir Jankélévitch, "of a country which remains unconscious of its acts."

Italy Seems Sure to Vote A Year Early

Caretaker Cabinet Still to Be Chosen

ROME, Feb. 10 (Reuters)—Italy today appeared to be moving toward a general election a year ahead of schedule following the failure of the four center-left parties to form a new coalition government.

Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, reported to President Giovanni Leone on the collapse of a last-ditch attempt yesterday by parties to settle their differences.

The inability of the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans to resume their political collaboration has cast doubts on the prospects for reviving the delicate alliance of Roman Catholics and Socialists which has ruled the country for more than eight years.

The Only Way Starting any unexpected developments, the only way to end the current political crisis—which began Jan. 15, with the resignation of Premier Emilio Colombo's four-party coalition—appears to be through a general election.

But even if an election is accepted as inevitable, the crisis will not be resolved. There is still a major problem about the sort of caretaker government that should lead the country during the campaign.

The Christian Democratic party executive was meeting tonight to discuss this issue. Although Mr. Colombo is still in charge of a caretaker cabinet, many Christian Democrats feel that a different leader would give them a better chance of success at the polls.

Mr. Andreotti, who has not yet declined his government-forming mandate, may be asked to form a new government which would present itself to parliament and then resign to face an election.

Defense Chiefs End Warsaw Pact Talks

BERLIN, Feb. 10 (AP)—Warsaw Pact defense ministers ended a two-day meeting today that centered on the military political situation of Europe, transport questions and "other problems of activity of the united armed forces," the official East German press agency reported.

The ministers passed "suitable resolutions" in an atmosphere of "full mutual understanding and unified views," the agency said.

Red Army Marshal Krylov, Head of A-Missile Forces

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today announced the death of Marshal Nikolai I. Krylov, 68, commander-in-chief of nuclear missile forces.

Tass said Marshal Krylov died yesterday and will be buried tomorrow near the Kremlin wall. Tass carried an obituary praising him as "an outstanding military figure."

He was an authority on Thomas Jefferson, died Tuesday. Prof. Gilbert Chinard, 80, who was an authority on Thomas Jefferson, died Tuesday.

Prof. Chinard retired from active teaching in 1950 after 13 years as Pyne professor of French literature at the university. He was the author of "Thomas Jefferson, the Apostle of Americanism."

Julian Gumpers NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Julian Gumpers, 73, a former specialist, died of a heart attack here yesterday as he drove down the busy Boulevard St. Michel. He was rushed to a hospital but was dead on arrival.

He was twice awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union medal, the nation's highest military honor, and held four Orders of Lenin, the highest civilian award.

Marshal Krylov joined the Red Army in 1919 at 16 and took part in the civil war against Tsarist forces in campaigns in the Caucasus and Transcaucasia.

He was dismissed from the army during Stalin's purges of the late 1930s and worked as a stevedore. He rejoined the army as World War II got under way and rapidly rose in rank.

As a general he was one of the leading commanders in the defense of the Black Sea port of Odessa and then of Sevastopol in the Crimea in 1941.

Both cities were finally lost to the Germans, but he was again a commander in one of Russia's most glorious defense actions, the battle of Stalingrad, in 1942-43.

May Craig DUBLIN, Feb. 10 (AP)—May Craig, 83, one of the great actresses of the Abbey Theatre two generations ago, died Thursday. Her most famous role was as Mrs. Tancred in Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock." Her last public appearance was in "The Loves of Maguire" when she was 78.

Dr. Jean Lemaire PARIS, Feb. 10 (Reuters)—Dr. Jean Lemaire, 67, renowned heart

Obituaries

Giscard Backs Up Tax Laws: Not Perfect But Improving

PARIS, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that French tax laws are not perfect, but that in 1958 "they were still in the 19th century."

The finance minister went on television to defend the laws under which Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas has come under heavy criticism lately for being able to go four successive years without paying any income tax.

The tax loophole under which Mr. Chaban-Delmas, whose name was not mentioned tonight, was able to escape payment provides a dividend tax credit and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that far from encouraging fraud it had helped to stamp it out. He said it was much harder now for corporations to avoid paying their taxes.

He admitted, however, that while this dividend credit, known as *avoir fiscal*, was "technically correct," it might not be the best psychological tax for Frenchmen who believe "it is the little man who should be helped," not the wealthy men who can be shareholders.

He said that there was a political problem in obtaining fairer taxes in France, and that each time laws were proposed to abolish special privileges there was a strong fight in parliament by special interest groups to preserve them.

"Our tax laws are far from perfect," said the finance minister, "unless compared to those in 1958, which were still in the 19th century." It was in 1958 that De Gaulle set up the current government system. He said that Frenchmen had difficulty in adapting to modern ideas, including modern taxes.

It is hard to see how Mr. Chaban-Delmas could have been helped by his finance minister's explanation of the complicated *avoir fiscal*. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing admitted that despite the law's technical perfection, it could be a means to help some wealthy people escape taxes.

Iran Sentences 20 Red Guerrillas

TEHRAN, Feb. 10 (Reuters)—A military tribunal yesterday sentenced four alleged Communist guerrillas to life imprisonment and gave 16 others jail terms ranging from three to 10 years for anti-state activities, including attempted assassination and a plane hijack attempt.

All the defendants appealed the sentences. Officials said the trial of 50 others accused of similar charges would begin shortly. They are part of 120 persons arrested during the last five months. Some were accused of trying to kidnap the shah's nephew and the U.S. ambassador.



Marshal Nikolai I. Krylov

publisher in Berlin who was educated in Germany died yesterday. An investment counselor, he was chairman of the board of SEA Associates.

Sadat Calls Urgent Session Of Party Congress on Policy

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat has decided to call the nation's highest policymaking body into emergency session to discuss future moves against Israel, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

Al-Ahram said Mr. Sadat will meet Wednesday with more than 1,700 representatives of the national congress of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party, to discuss strategy.

The president decided on the emergency meeting following student demonstrations last month in support of immediate war with Israel and after his trip last week to the Soviet Union, the newspaper said.

Political sources said Mr. Sadat was seeking a vote of confidence for his policies from the congress following student criticism that he was dragging his feet in resuming the war.

Al-Ahram said another reason for Mr. Sadat's decision was to review the effects on the Middle East of President Nixon's forthcoming trips to Peking and Moscow.

Meanwhile, the Arab press criticized Mr. Nixon's State of the World address to Congress yesterday in which he said Russia's increasing military presence in Egypt could undermine peace around the world.

The newspaper Al-Ahram said Mr. Nixon sought to deny Egypt Soviet weapons and, thus, was trying to destroy "the entire Arab nation. He wants to see the Arabs become destitute refugees. Nixon has unmasked America's ugly face."

Damascus radio said, "Nixon is

playing the old tune in order to make a loud din that would obscure Washington's support and aid to Israel."

Beirut's independent newspaper An-Nahar said "the gloomy picture he has painted" was, in part, due to Mr. Nixon's own Middle East policies.

Jordanian Ex-Minister Met Mrs. Meir

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (UPI)—A spokesman for Premier Golda Meir said today that Mrs. Meir had met former Jordanian Defense Minister Anwar Nusseibeh "about a month ago" for "a general discussion."

The meeting was at Mr. Nusseibeh's request. Two weeks later, relatives of Mr. Nusseibeh said, he went to Amman where he met King Hussein and members of his cabinet.

According to Israeli newspapers, Mr. Nusseibeh also met with Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Police Minister Shlomo Hillel.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said Gen. Dayan often met with leading Arab personalities from the territories Israel captured in the 1967 Middle East war. Mr. Hillel's spokesman confirmed he had met Mr. Nusseibeh, but he refused to comment on the meeting.

The newspapers among them Haaretz and Maariv, said Mr. Nusseibeh may be acting as a go-between in peace contacts between Israel and Jordan.

Maariv also said that at a closed meeting of her Labor party Tuesday night Mrs. Meir said it is not impossible that contacts with Jordan, on the possibility of a separate peace agreement, could begin this year.

In an interview with Maariv Mr. Nusseibeh said he met with Mrs. Meir to exchange views "and hear Israel's position at first hand."

"I do not see myself now as a possible mediator between the Israeli and Jordanian governments, because the problems between the two countries are so complicated that only the leadership of the two countries could face them and try to find solutions to them," he said.

Mr. Nusseibeh is an East Jerusalem lawyer and the leading Arab political figure on the Israeli occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

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EDUCATION

Language, Language Learning and Linguistics

By Betty Werther

PARIS (UPI)—When one considers that more than 2,000 languages are spoken in the world today, it must be agreed that what the Lord did at Babel was a triumph.

Today, accompanying the craze for learning languages, a booming industry is producing books, kits and dictionaries of almost every size, shape and quality and flooding an eager market with audio-visual materials of many varieties.

Most of the private and public institutions offer the "latest and fastest" means to language acquisition. New methods appear at regular intervals and range, from the arduous but guaranteed "total immersion" courses to quick package deals, some with ambitious but changing slogans such as "Learn Type-Script in Ten Easy Lessons" or "Even Morons Speak Bureaucratic—Why Not You?"

Underlying the whole frenetic movement is one basic reality: New life has been given to the study of languages as modern linguistics moves rapidly toward becoming an empirical science although practical application of research is only beginning to seep into the classroom.

"There was a situation, some 4,000 years ago, when the world was divided into many different languages," said Norman Weinstein, an English teacher at the Lycée International at St. Germain-en-Laye. "Members of the rising middle class had houses, coaches and servants but possessed no spoken or written language, consistent with their new rank. So they were all desperately hiring Scotch grammarians to teach them the English language."

"There seems no doubt that for as long as man continues on earth, the linguists will have an inexhaustible field for their investigations. The great languages tend to extend their domain at the expense of the smaller ones and yet there is little chance one single tongue will ever speak one single tongue. And, as useful as it has proved at a number of international conferences, even Esperanto, the most elaborately constructed of the some 100 artificial languages created by men in recent years, has abandoned the hope of replacing natural tongues. The main reason for this, besides the absence of cultural prose and literature, is that Esperanto must necessarily be bound by strict rules whereas change is the manifestation of life in language."

Leading Languages

According to figures published by Prof. Mario Pei of Columbia University in 1970, there are only a dozen languages (apart from three major Chinese languages) which have 50 million or more native speakers: English, spoken by 300 million; Hindi-Urdu, by 200 million; Russian, by 135 million; Spanish, by 160 million; German, by 105 million; Japanese, by 100 million; French, by 75 million; Indonesian, by 60 million; Portuguese, by 50 million; and Arabic, by 30 million.

But few English-speaking people seem to realize that the rest of the world will be able and willing to speak English by the 21st century, they should know that languages disappear as easily as they evolve.

From the Middle Ages to the time of Napoleon Bonaparte, French, which has been the lingua franca of the Continent, was the leading European tongue. In his day, Shakespeare addressed a potential audience of fewer than 6 million people.

"So the Lord scattered them abroad from there over the face of the earth, and they left off building the city. Therefore its name was called Babel, because there the Lord confused the language of all the earth." Genesis 11:1-9.

More immediately they should prepare to yield their predominant position to Chinese. Hitherto plagued by the existence of mutually unintelligible dialects, Mandarin Chinese has now been printed in a newly devised Latin alphabet generally known as *pinyin* (universal language) which, now compulsory in schools, will soon constitute a single great language uniformly written and pronounced by 800 million Chinese throughout the People's Republic.

Similar efforts are being made in many developing areas to preserve and fortify mother tongues or to build a single national language where the existence of many impedes all efforts at education and progress. Conscious of language not only as a symbol of national identity but, in many cases, as a question of national survival, these countries are making a colossal effort and, with the help of UNESCO teams of linguists, sociolinguists and social anthropologists, applying "new" knowledge and techniques to the solution of their sometimes overwhelming problems.

Change

There have been many remarkable achievements, such as the example of Israel in bringing Hebrew, which was like Latin, a dead language, back to life, or the feat of Indonesia's revolutionary government in putting through universal acceptance of Bahasa, structured from fragments of existing languages. But much remains to be done in such places as India, where there is strong political and religious opposition to adopting Hindi to replace 14 national tongues.

Closer to home, the Council of Cultural Cooperation of the Community of Europe has launched a major program for modern language learning in the context of the building of Europe. "If Europeans are to cooperate," the council insists, "they must improve their methods of communicating with each other, learn to understand and speak each other's languages to a far greater extent than they have in the past."

For its part, the motivation for language learning may vary widely from professional or academic necessity to the desire to have more fun on a vacation in Italy. A French philosopher may learn Danish to read Kierkegaard in the original, or a housewife in Paris may study Spanish to be able to communicate with her maid.

Whatever the motivation, unless one learns a second language as a child or is lucky enough to live in the country where it is spoken, even the most optimistic teachers will agree that there is no easy way to learn a foreign language.

Although some people may learn more quickly than others, it is essentially a question of practice and patience, however "advanced" a method may be. Still much progress has been made to meet the great change in the nature and extent of the demand for modern-language teaching. In the early years of the century this demand came primarily from a cultivated elite more interested in gaining an understanding of how a Dante or Goethe handled his language than in learning how to put a modern version of that language to his own practical use. Teaching in the schools was geared to that

demand. Thus it was possible to attain high academic distinction in a foreign language yet hardly be able to ask for a cup of coffee. Today the greatest demand is for an ability to converse fluently, to understand and to be understood.

In many ways the roots for new techniques and changed outlook toward language teaching can be traced back to the urgent need to train officers and engineers to speak foreign languages during World War II. Machines developed at the time in the United States led to a veritable revolution characterized by mass advocacy of the audio-visual method. This approach dominated the postwar scene and reached a climax during the decade 1955 to 1965.

Amel Van Tassel, now director of the Paris branch of New York University, set up the first "language laboratory" at SHAPE headquarters near Paris. "Victims were literally stuffed with French, German or whatever for eight hours a day," he said. "It was a strenuous business to say the least, but those who survived really knew the language in three to six months."

Following the war, similar movements for improving language learning techniques developed elsewhere. Notable among these was that instigated by the International Association of French Teachers (IAFT), partly as an attempt to stimulate and preserve the speaking of French throughout the world. Intensive research was carried out at the Centre International d'Etudes Pédagogiques in Sèvres and at the Ecole Normale Supérieure in St. Cloud for audio-visual materials.

The introduction of audio-visual methods has already produced a generation of young people whose spoken language is much better. But full-scale audio-visual equipment is prohibitively expensive for a public school system and this in itself has prevented any really widespread adoption.

At the Lycée Pilote de Sèvres, an annex of the Centre Pédagogique, a fully equipped language laboratory with 18 units, a maximum for adequate teacher supervision, costs about 8,000 francs (\$1,600) per unit, comprising listening device plus speaking and recording track, or nearly \$20,000 for the complete laboratory.

However, audio-visual aids are looked upon as extremely useful tools which should be used with moderation. Classrooms are equipped wherever possible with tape recorder and slide projector. In the final analysis, however, nothing can replace the competent instructor. It is terribly unwise, say some experts, to pour large sums into machines at the expense of teacher training.

"I am convinced that there is no one ideal method," said Edgar Scheer, headmaster of the Lycée International in St. Germain-en-Laye. "You may have seven classes and seven different methods. Whether will these be what they were two years ago or what they will be two years from now. In the first place, students change. So do their motivations and their parents' attitudes."

Wherever new methods have been adopted, however, the four language skills are learned in the following order: understanding, speaking, reading and writing, according to the principle that nothing should be spoken

before it is heard, nothing should be read before it is spoken, and nothing written before it is read. And it is recognized that learning a language is not a matter of acquiring a set of grammar rules and building a vocabulary.

Translation is discouraged in all cases except at an advanced stage on the theory that while it may teach the student something about his own language, it only encourages him to make mistakes in the language under study.

In the teaching of French a tendency to continue with grammatical explanation has lingered longer than in English. One of the reasons for this is that French is a far more strictly controlled language. Despite attempts by Samuel Johnson in the 18th century to create one, there has never been an English Academy comparable to the Académie Française. Therefore English is a far more organic language, growing structurally like a tree responding to sun.

Yet in French as well, the paradigms: *"Je parle, tu parles, il parle..."* so similar to pre-war generation has largely been dropped in favor of complete sentences such as *"Je parle le français," "Henri parle avec Jeanne."* And rather than memorizing the rule that, in French, the adjective agrees in gender and number with the noun it modifies, students will, in their structured conversations, form sentences around *"le chapeau vert"* or *"la petite plume sur la table."*

The leitmotif in English classes is "pattern drills." Careful analysis of our language shows that it can be reduced to a limited number (about 13) of these "patterns" which can be constructed around the four sentence types: declarative, exclamatory, interrogative and imperative. These then are constantly drilled, repeated and reviewed in "kernel lessons" from simple to compound, complex and compound-complex structures while, at the same time, tenses are introduced and vocabulary built.

Enormous progress has been made in textbooks at all levels from "pictorials" and "conversations" cut-out books for small children in Scott Foresman's *"English Around the World"* to the highly sophisticated *"Linguistic Research Associates"*, a branch of IBM, the kits consist of boxes of color cards, three to four language levels to a box. The child advances, under teacher supervision, according to his own speed, charting himself as he goes.

William G. Moulton, professor of linguistics at Princeton, is convinced that eventually, and without his having to go so far as studying linguistics in graduate school, a student will one day be able to acquire a kind of "linguistic sophistication" which will make the learning of a foreign language not only less arduous, but more efficient and pleasant.

There is today, however, a nagging consciousness that perhaps before learning a second language, many people would do better learning their own.

One of the most significant results of the foreign language movement is that many methods evolved here are being adopted by teachers of maternal languages as well, and these methods are particularly applicable to situations involving culturally or economically underprivileged children whose vernacular often quite handicaps them in their own country.



Dustin Hoffman (center) besieged in Samuel Peckinpah's "Straw Dogs."

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Sam Peckinpah has done it again, shot for shot, if not word for word. He has followed that epic of squinting tomato juice, "The Wild Bunch," with another bloody Mary, "Straw Dogs" (at the Marigny and the Champs Elysees in English).

The scene has been shifted from the Texas frontier in 1910 to contemporary Cornwall. In place of brutal raids across the Mexican border, there is a mad raid on the home of a visiting American professor (Dustin Hoffman) for whom the natives entertain an intense, inexplicable dislike. They cheat him on the repairs of a barn roof; they hang his cat and rape his wife; and, when he humanely shelters the village idiot (suspected of a sex murder) from lynching, they make their savage onslaught. He heavily withstands the attack and slughters the whole band of drunken maniacs.

Complaints have been lodged against Peckinpah's excessive violence, but it is hilarious rather than sadistic whatever its intent. The sight of an actor writhing in a beartrap as he spurs fake blood is comic, not terrifying. The trap, one is aware, is of rubber and the actor is helped at squirming than at being. Again, when another receives a load of buckshot in the face and subsequently dips catnip one is reminded more of a Mack Sennett pie-throwing scene than of ugly wounds.

Peckinpah seems to have been more preoccupied with staging hotbedded trays than he was with the preparation of a plausible scenario. Until the frenzied finish, one believes there must be some secret to the Yankee savant's unpopularity in a Cornish hamlet. One suspects that he is some strayed gangster from Chicago whom the underworld is reaching out to punish. But such is not the case. He apparently revolts the local barflies on sight. He is just an innocuous Milquetoast, lost in his studies and in love with his young wife. When challenged, he rises to the defense of his fiver. "Straw Dogs" is Grand Guignol with close-ups.

One doesn't have to go to the movies in Paris to encounter Spanish maids. They are on hand in many Parisian households, being, it would seem, the only domestics left. "Des Espagnoles à Paris"—from the Madrid studios and (at the Vendôme in its original version with French subtitles)—begins interestingly as a sociological study of Spanish girls come to the French capital to seek

Peckinpah Film:

Grand Guignol

With Close-Ups

its half-forgotten saps. "City Lights" brings back some half-forgotten screen faces: Hank Mann as the swaggering pugilist and Harry Myers—the Connecticut Yankee of the first movie version of the Mark Twain fantasy—as the millionaire who, when drunk, betrays the wisist vagrant and who, when sober, fails to recognize him. The next Chaplin re-release will be "The Kid," eagerly awaited as it has not been seen for so long.

The 10th annual week of Canadian films was observed at Folies last weekend with an assortment of motion pictures concerning Canadian problems.

Twenty-five features in addition to 25 short documentaries were selected for showing at Le Berry cinema. Among the outstanding offerings were Ferrault's "Waste of Time," "The Love Machine" (at the Elysées-Cinema in English) is an adaptation by Sam Taylor of Jacqueline Susann's best seller. It traces the career of a young and unscrupulous TV newscaster who, largely through his amorous intrigues, especially his liaison with an executive's wife, becomes a national personality. He is played by John Phillip Law as though he were a partially animated wax mannequin from the shop window of a Madison Avenue tailor.

The fault is not entirely Mr. Law's. Such a role requires the utmost histrionic tact and courts the danger of evoking derisive laughter, at least from the male portion of the audience. The actor who poses as a fellow who is catnip to all women must pussyfoot as artfully as Lowell Sherman, Lon Tellegen and Robert Hillard, who often wrote such assignments for themselves. Nor did they always succeed in silencing ridicule. Even Valentino would have had a tough time of it in Mr. Law's part for the screen treatment is vulgarly devised and often absurd. The film retells Miss Susann's novel mechanically. The TV studio conning, supposedly pattern of history and pathos into which have gone all the wonderful humor and invention of the comic master. Chaplin's next-to-last silent opus, the film reveals his art in full flower.

The thematic thread—that of blindness which imagines it beholds beauty and, with the return of vision, finds only the commonplace and the sordid ugly—is not novel. But it is transformed by the Chaplin pantomime magic into moving drama. One roars again at

\$1.3 Million Work Found In Storeroom

Tiny English Museum Owns a Top La Tour

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UPI)—A previously unknown painting by the 17th-century French master Georges de La Tour, "The Dice Players," has been discovered in an attic storeroom of a small museum in Biddisburgh, an industrial town in northeast England.

The painting has been valued at \$500,000 (about \$1.3 million) by Christopher Wood of Christie's auction house in London. He found it during a routine valuation of the Preston Hall Social Museum collection, according to The Times (London).

An authority on the work of La Tour, Benedict Nicholson, editor of the Burlington Magazine, said, "What makes the discovery so important is not only that La Tour is now regarded as one of the greatest French artists of the 17th century, but only 25 works by him have been identified. Half of these have suffered to a greater or lesser extent, whereas 'The Dice Players' has been miraculously preserved." He added that "there is no doubt about its authenticity."

The painting, showing soldiers playing dice by candlelight, was donated to the museum by a Miss Annie Clepham in 1934 and has been kept in a storeroom ever since. Now Miss Clepham acquired the work is not known.

The museum is not planning to sell the painting. It will reportedly be included in a La Tour exhibition planned in May at the Orangerie in Paris. Michel Lacombe, curator of painting at the Louvre, is coming to London next week to see the work.

Georges de La Tour (1630-1682) was born at Vic-sur-Seille and lived in Lunéville in Lorraine.

Rome's Population Up 13-Fold in 100 Years

Rome, Feb. 10 (UPI)—The population of Rome has grown more than thirteenfold in a century, census officials said today. A nationwide census last October showed the city had a population of 2,789,886, not counting members of the armed forces and those committing to work from nearby communities. This compared with 213,633 inhabitants in the 1871 census.

Music in Paris: Unity in Diversity—Two Hungarians

PARIS, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Two young Hungarian pianists who have very quickly established their formidable credentials at home and are now being revealed in the West—recently toured the United States with the Hungarian Radio Orchestra, to much critical applause—have just passed through Paris in the offbeat but congenial format of a series of one-hour recitals at the Théâtre de la Ville.

The two—Duszo Ranki, 20, and Zoltan Kocsis, 19—each gave a pair of solo concerts and then collaborated on a two-piano recital that packed the 1,200-seat theater to overflowing. Both young men have a musical maturity that goes beyond technique, of which both have plenty, yet their personalities are quite different. Ranki, handsome and engaging, seems to have a predilection for the romanticism, whom he interprets with brilliance and spontaneity. He followed Schubert and Schumann with an electrifying performance of Liszt's "Dante Sonata." Kocsis, still somewhat gawky adolescent in appearance, is more moody and introspective. His solo program ranged from some rather derivative pieces by the contemporary Hungarian composer György Kurtág through Beethoven and Schumann to an exciting account of the Bartók Sonata.

Their joint recital was a triumph of unity in diversity. They manifestly enjoyed the playful yet profound interplay of virtuosity of Mozart's Sonata for Two Pianos (K448), which was followed by a nicely poised performance of Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Haydn. Then, with Gaston Sylvestre and Gérard Péroin as the fine but somewhat reticent percussionists, they explored the subtle world of timbres in Bartók's Sonata for Two Pianos and Percussion.

—DAVID STEVENS.

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Banker Alleges U.S. Hinders IMF

By H. Erich Heinemann

FRANKFURT, Feb. 10 (NYT).—One of Europe's leading central bankers took the United States to task here yesterday for "unjustified" and "unwarranted" hampering of the operations of the International Monetary Fund.

Oskar Emminger, a director of the Bundesbank, charged in a long interview that the United States had refused to cooperate in technical negotiations to permit the repayment of some \$14 billion currently owed to the fund by a number of the other nations—mostly the United Kingdom.

"We don't see," Mr. Emminger said, "that it is always three or four other countries that have always to do something in order to keep the fund going, and the United States just keeps aloof and does nothing."

"Unjustifiably Negative"

He continued: "This is something which I find unjustifiably negative. It would really do a lot of good if the United States would now find a way toward its proper contribution."

As for other central bankers, Mr. Emminger was critical of the current low level of interest rates and easy money in the United States.

But he predicted that the Federal Reserve System would soon realize that a more restrictive monetary policy was the "only instrument" available to keep the U.S. economy from going back into "full inflation."

He added: "Sooner or later, and probably rather sooner, the extreme ease of monetary policy will be reversed."

In regard to the IMF—a multinational pool of funds designed



Oskar Emminger

to provide credit to tide nations over temporary balance-of-payments problems—Mr. Emminger noted that a currency is not acceptable for repayment of an outstanding debt if the fund's holdings of that currency exceed 75 percent of that nation's quota in the fund.

U.S. Cooperation Needed

Since the IMF dollar holdings are now in excess of 75 percent of the U.S. quota, this means that the British are unable to use their sterling dollar reserves to repay the roughly \$880 million they owe the fund.

According to Mr. Emminger, there are well-established techniques for handling such a problem, but they require participation by the United States.

Washington could, he said, use the fund's dollar assets, and then use them to re-

purchase Britain's dollar holdings, which would allow London to use the marks to repay the IMF.

If the United States were willing to cooperate in this manner regarding a portion of the debt owed to the fund—say, between one-third and one-half—Mr. Emminger said, other nations, presumably including West Germany, would be prepared to make analogous arrangements regarding the balance.

"I don't know why (authorities in Washington) are so afraid about such minor amounts," he added, "even if you have only \$12 billion (in international reserves) you can still make a contribution of \$300 million or \$400 million," he said.

Mr. Emminger expressed strong confidence that the general realignment of the major currencies agreed to Dec. 18 had been "a good one," and he asserted that the nations involved in it were unanimous in this conviction.

BAC Says Concorde Cost Estimate Too High

BRISTOL, England, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).—British Aircraft Corp. (BAC) today described as "too pessimistic" a French estimate that the Concorde supersonic jet would cost about \$50 million at delivery prices in 1974.

BAC referred to an estimate given Feb. 3 by Pierre Cot, director general of Air France.

Although BAC said the estimate was excessive, it declined to give its own figure for the actual 1974 cost. The company reiterated that the current "initial negotiating price" is about \$35.8 million.

2 Firms Claim Cheap Nuclear Fuel Process

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).

Two major companies claim to have found an entirely new way of turning natural uranium into atomic power plant fuel at a lower cost than is possible with the government's own closely guarded methods.

The companies are Jersey Nuclear, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Avco Corp. Their announcement startled the industry because it had been thought that there were only two practical methods for making the fuel that were economical: The U.S. government's method, devised for making the first atomic bomb, and another process that works like a giant electric cream separator and that is being developed enthusiastically by the Europeans.

Jersey Nuclear and Avco indicated that their new process will result in cheaper fuel for nuclear power stations than would be possible with the other two methods. All they will say about their discovery is that it "involves the application of laser technology."

According to Avco scientist A.E. Kantrowitz who has been directing the research, the process has been under development for about two years and is part of a laser research program. Until now the work has been sponsored by Jersey Nuclear. But future research will be funded by a newly-formed concern, Jersey Nuclear-Avco Isotopes, 80 percent-owned by Jersey Nuclear.

Jersey Nuclear's general manager, R. L. Zuckerman, conceded that "this is a high-risk research project." But, he says, the new process has the possibility to be economically competitive with present methods and eventually could result in a significant reduction in the cost of nuclear fuel for power plants.

Mr. Kantrowitz said that both Avco and Jersey Nuclear are "investing a lot of money" in the process.

The process of nuclear fission, or the continual release of nuclear energy to provide heat, occurs only in atoms of uranium-235, the lighter isotope of natural uranium. However, U-235 is so scarce that it makes up only 0.7 percent of natural uranium. A problem that faced the development of the atomic bomb was to "enrich" the number of U-235 atoms in natural uranium.

The process they finally settled on, and the one in use here, is called gaseous diffusion—wherein uranium is turned to gas and pumped through hundreds of metal barriers. These, in effect, filter out heavier, more common uranium atoms, leaving a gas highly enriched in U-235.

In the European method, a centrifuge whirls the uranium around in the form of gas, at incredibly high speeds. The heavier atoms that make up the bulk of natural uranium are thrown further from the center of the centrifuge than the lighter U-235 atoms, which remain in the center.

Details of the new process are difficult to come by. In fact, Mr. Kantrowitz says that "this kind of process has never been talked about and nothing about it has appeared in the literature as far as we know."

But a spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) says that, judging by the few details it has been told about the process, "we looked over the idea and decided it didn't look

like a practical way to enrich uranium."

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Frank McPadden

Shell Names New Chief

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Shell Transport & Trading Co., British end of the giant Royal Dutch/Shell Group, will be getting a new chief on July 1, the company said today.

Stepping up as one of the most powerful men in the international oil industry will be Frank McPadden, a 56-year-old Scot, who has been a Shell director since 1964 and a managing director since last year.

He will take over as chairman of Shell when Sir David Barran retires at the end of June. Sir David, one of the highest paid men in British industry with a salary of more than \$700,000 a year, is retiring as chief executive of the Royal Dutch/Shell group at the same time. However, he will stay on as a managing director of Shell.

Profit-Taking Shaves Wall St. Price Surge

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange closed with a modest gain today after profit-taking and other internal pressures drove prices down from their boom levels at mid-session.

A number of leading glamour issues were clipped by large losses as heavy trading accelerated its pace. Volume rose to 23.46 million shares from 19.85 million yesterday.

Bausch & Lomb dropped 10 to 178. Tool Research fell 7 3/4 to 49 1/4. It traded recently at a record price of 68 7/8—up from last year's low of 29—based on expectations of the company's role in space shuttle development.

Levitz gave up 3 7/8 to 138 1/4. This furniture concern, with its stock experiencing pressure because of several official investigations under way into its trading pattern, hit a peak of 139 1/4 several weeks ago.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by more than 8 points at 12:30 p.m., finished with an advance of 2.56 at 921.23.

Dow's Best Level

This meant that the blue-chip indicator, despite its steadily lagging strength in afternoon trading, managed to close at its best level in more than eight months. It posted its best finish since \$28.06 on June 7.

The Dow scampered ahead 11.59 yesterday to close at 918.72, and today it charged above the 915-920 band that had contained upswings repeatedly since early last summer. The 1971 closing high of \$50.82 came on April 23.

Some brokers labeled the market's action today as "self-correcting," implying that intermittent consolidations occur during a prolonged upswing.

Wheelabrator-Frye, the volume leader, eased 1/8 to 8 3/8. The stock has been extremely active in recent sessions. Today the company reported higher operating earnings for 1971.

Tool Research, No. 3 in activity, was the active list's biggest point loser.

Procter & Gamble, up 2 5/8 to 88 1/8, once again sold at its highest price ever. This blue chip has climbed 1 7/8 so far this month.

Du Pont, up 1 2/4 to 164 3/8, posted a 1971-72 high. This leading chemical company announced surprisingly good fourth-quarter results recently. But Eastman Kodak, a strong performer yesterday, sank 3 3/8 to 105 in profit-taking.

Wells Rich Greene slipped 2 7/8 to 23 3/4 and traded as low as 21 5/8. American Motors announced it would not retain the advertising agency for its 1973 campaign. The agency responded that loss of the account would mean a setback in profit of about 5 cents a share and indicated the action left it open to accept other accounts in the auto and car rental area.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches fell \$119 million in the week ended Feb. 4, to an outstanding \$15.9 billion, the Federal Reserve reported.

American Airlines rose 5 8 to 43 7/8. The carrier reported a profit in 1971 versus a loss in 1970.

Colgate-Palmolive, also responding to a favorable earnings statement, climbed 1 3/4 to 64 1/2.

Abbott Laboratories edged up 1 1/2 to 71. It reported a lower 1971 net, but said it is confident earnings will recover in 1972.

Corning Glass, a strong feature, posted 5 1/2 to 218 1/2. On the American Exchange, stocks ended the session mixed. The exchange index closed at 37.49, up .01. Declining issues led advances 517 to 484. Volume rose to 6.57 million shares from 6.83 million yesterday.

On the bond market, corporates overcame their early 1/4 point losses and closed unchanged on the day in moderate trading.

In the government sector, the Federal Reserve came into the market as a buyer of agencies late in the day and helped the market record fair sized gains, with intermediates up as much as 1/4.

U.S. Upturn Is Continuing, Fed Bank Says

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).

The acceleration of the economic recovery that occurred near the end of 1971 appears to have been carried into the new year, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

However, the continued high personal savings rate and the rather sluggish retail sales picture indicate that consumers have not "overcome their hesitancy," the bank cautioned in its monthly bulletin issued today.

Partly arguing for continued economic momentum, the bank said, were the record levels of housing starts and building permits in December, which "increased the likelihood that the housing boom will continue into the opening months of the year."

In addition, it said that recent surveys of corporate plans for plant and equipment spending this year "suggest that a strengthening of recently weak business investment could emerge this year."

On the other hand, it observed that automobile sales tailed off in December and that other retail sales also closed the year "on a somewhat weak note." This was buttressed in the fourth quarter by a continued relatively high personal savings rate of 7.7 percent, it said. But the bank concluded the recent federal tax reductions should help bolster consumer demand.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Feb. 10, 72	Previous
Star. (3 per cent)	2.6025	2.6035-41
Belgian franc	43.81-83	43.83-85
Deutsche mark	3.1870	3.1910-30
Free Fr. Pz.	5.8000-005	5.8050
Guilder	3.1750	3.1750-150
Swiss franc	3.8550-55	3.8550-40
Yen	305.40	305.05

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Montedison Explains Viscosa Move

Montedison Edison reports that its decision to acquire the major interest in SNIA Viscosa was based on a strategy of broadening its operating base in the artificial fiber field to meet competition from major European companies. In a statement following official confirmation of the move, Montedison says the sector is in a crisis in Italy, and is depressed throughout Europe, with excess productive capacity and shrunken profit margins. Thus, it was opportune for Italy's two largest producers to coordinate and streamline their activities, Montedison says. It also notes that the share exchange deal, involving the French company Trifone, opens the way for foreign shareholders in Montedison, which could lead to further collaboration in an international sale in the artificial fiber field.

Watney to Acquire Distilling Firm

Watney Mann, one of Britain's largest brewers, and International Distillers & Vintners, a leading liquor distributor, say they have reached agreement for Watney to acquire the 62 percent stock interest in IDV. It does not already own. Terms provide for an exchange of two ordinary shares of Watney plus 30 pence in cash for every three ordinary shares of IDV. Watney alternatively offers 123 pence in cash for each IDV share.

Cont. Gummi-Werke Profit Falls

The operating profit of Continental Gummi-Werke fell sharply last year in comparison with 1970, a company prospectus reports. For 1971,

net earnings held about unchanged compared with the previous year at 99.9 million deutsche marks. The company says the decline in earnings reflects increased expenses particularly of labor. It adds that it has introduced measures to curb costs and improve profits and that it considers the future business outlook is positive.

Microfilm Transmitter Developed

Sanyo Electric Co. of Japan says it has developed a system for transmitting microfilm images over communications lines. Until now the only way to transmit microfilm has been to develop a print of the film and send it by conventional facsimile devices, or simply to send the original through the mail. Sanyo's system uses a laser beam to convert the image to an electrical impulse which is converted to the image by a receiving laser. Sanyo says it expects eventually to offer a commercial model of its system.

Company Set to Aid French Firms

A new company designed to help French firms get established abroad—particularly in the United States, Canada and Britain—is being set up with the help of the state-run Industrial Development Institute. The new company will be managed by an assistant professor and four graduates of the Harvard Business School (two Frenchmen, two Americans and one Englishman). IDI, which is designed to help ailing industries, will own a third of the skill-unsaturated company and provide a line of credit to firms seeking assistance. Three offices are planned initially—in the United States, Britain and France.

Chrysler Back in the Black, Foreign Units Reverse Loss

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).

Chrysler Corp. reported today a sharp improvement in both fourth-quarter and year-end profits—in line with estimates of industry analysts.

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 2,100.1 1,900.0
Profits (millions)... 36.3 7.8
Per Share 0.70 0.35

Year
Revenue (millions)... 7,999.3 6,999.57
Profits (millions)... 136.8 7.5
Per Share 1.67 0.16

Lynn Townsend, chairman, said the impact of the wage-price freeze was "substantial" on last year's earnings and the company was unable to fully recover increased costs through price adjustments.

Overseas operations last year resulted in a \$5 million profit compared to the year-earlier loss of \$7.9 million.

Sales overseas for 1971 were \$1.9 billion, up from \$1.7 billion a year earlier.

Abbott Labs
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 126.3 126.5
Profits (millions)... 9.8 12.1
Per Share 0.70 0.88

Year
Revenue (millions)... 458.1 437.5
Profits (millions)... 33.4 40.0
Per Share 1.71 2.32

American Airlines
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 112.5 268.9
Profits (millions)... 13.2 27.49
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But a spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) says that, judging by the few details it has been told about the process, "we looked over the idea and decided it didn't look

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The new plants will be needed because it is expected that by 1980 about 20 percent of U.S. energy will be produced by nuclear power, compared with about 3 percent today. It is expected to rise to 50 percent by the turn of the century.

Mr. Kantrowitz would not say if the Avco laboratory has produced any uranium fuel using the new process or if the process could produce nuclear fuel of a grade that could be used to make nuclear weapons.

An AEC spokesman said Avco and Jersey Nuclear have presented the agency with a "technical problem." He said that although the "potential for making weapons is there," the agency will not attempt to classify or clamp down on the process until the companies have the capability for making a kilogram of fuel in a year.

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But a spokesman

Net	1977-78	Stocks and	Sh.	Net			
Chg	High Low	to c	100	Chg			
28 1/2	18 1/4	South Co	1.30	27 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
30 1/2	25	Sealing	1.16	2	35	35	3 1/2
6 1/2	28	SOUNGE	1.40	270	47 1/2	47 1/2	4 1/2

W-X-Y-Z				
40	50% Wa BR pt4.50 2120	59%	59%	59%
66%	57% WachCp 1.20	8	65%	65%
75	63 Wach pr2.20	3	72%	72%
35%	22% WachRi .64	32	31%	31%
33%	21% Watcren 1	184	31%	31%

45-46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																														
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[illegible]

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Feb. 16, 1972

Fund Name	Bid	Ask
American Mutual Fund	10.00	10.00
Capital Growth Fund	10.00	10.00
Dreyfus Fund	10.00	10.00
Fidelity Fund	10.00	10.00
Growth Fund	10.00	10.00
Institutional Fund	10.00	10.00
Norwest Fund	10.00	10.00
Pacific Fund	10.00	10.00
Renaissance Fund	10.00	10.00
Schwab Fund	10.00	10.00
Tennesson Fund	10.00	10.00
Vanguard Fund	10.00	10.00
Wellington Fund	10.00	10.00

[illegible]

Banker Alleges U.S. Hinders IMF

By H. Erich Heinemann
FRANKFURT, Feb. 10 (NYT).—One of Europe's leading central bankers took the United States to task here yesterday for "unjustifiably" and "unwarrantedly" hampering the operations of the International Monetary Fund.



Othmar Emminger

purchase Britain's dollar holdings, which would allow London to use the marks to repay the IMF.

If the United States were willing to cooperate in this manner regarding a portion of the debts owed to the fund—say, between one-third and one-half—Mr. Emminger said, other nations, presumably including West Germany, would be prepared to make analogous arrangements regarding the balance.

"I don't know why (authorities in Washington) are so afraid about such minor amounts," he added. "Even if you have only \$12 billion (in international reserves) you can still make a contribution of \$300 million or \$400 million," he said.

Mr. Emminger expressed strong confidence that the general realignment of the major currencies agreed to Dec. 18 had been "a good one" and he asserted that the nations involved in it were unanimous in this conviction.

BAC Says Concorde Cost Estimate Too High

BRISTOL, England, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).—British Aircraft Corp. (BAC) today described as "too pessimistic" a French estimate that the Concorde super-jet would cost about \$59 million at delivery prices in 1974.

BAC referred to an estimate given Feb. 3 by Pierre Cot, director general of Air France.

Although BAC said the estimate was excessive, it declined to give its own figure for the actual 1974 cost. The company indicated that the current "initial negotiating price" is about \$33.8 million.

2 Firms Claim Cheap Nuclear Fuel Process

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).—Two major companies claim to have found an entirely new way of turning natural uranium into atomic power plant fuel at a lower cost than is possible with the government's own closely guarded methods.

The companies are Jersey Nuclear, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Avco Corp. Their announcement startled the industry because it had been thought there were only two practical methods for making the fuel that was economical: The U.S. government's method, devised for making the first atomic bomb, and another process that works like a giant cream separator and that is being developed enthusiastically by the Europeans.

Jersey Nuclear and Avco indicated that their new process will result in cheaper fuel for nuclear power stations than would be possible with the other two methods. All they will say about their discovery is that it involves the application of laser technology.

According to Avco scientist A.R. Kankowitz who has been directing the research, the process has been under development for about two years as part of a laser research program. Until now the work has been sponsored by Jersey Nuclear. But future research will be funded by a newly-formed concern, Jersey Nuclear-Avco Inc., 50 percent owned by Jersey Nuclear.

Jersey Nuclear's general manager, R. L. Dickman, concedes that "this is a high-risk research project." But, he says, the new process has the possibility to be economically competitive with present methods and eventually could result in a significant reduction in the cost of nuclear fuel for power plants.

Mr. Kankowitz said that both Avco and Jersey Nuclear are "investing a lot of money" in the process. The process of nuclear fission, or the continual release of nuclear energy to produce heat, occurs only in atoms of uranium-235, the lighter isotope of natural uranium. However, U-235 is so scarce that it makes up only 0.7 percent of natural uranium. A problem that faced the developers of the atomic bomb was to find a process for increasing or "enriching" the number of U-235 atoms in natural uranium.

The process they finally settled on, and the one in use here, is called gaseous diffusion—wherein uranium is turned to gas and pumped through hundreds of metal barriers. These, in effect, filter out heavier, more common uranium atoms, leaving a gas highly enriched in U-235. In the European method, a centrifuge whisks the uranium around, in the form of gas, at incredibly high speeds. The heavier atoms that make up the bulk of natural uranium are thrown further from the center of the centrifuge than the lighter U-235 atoms, which remain in the center.

Details of the new process are difficult to come by. In fact, Mr. Kankowitz says that "this kind of process has never been talked about as anything about it has appeared in the literature as far as we know."

But a spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) says that, judging by the few details it has been told about the process, "we looked over the idea and decided it didn't look

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Profits (millions) 35.3 7.6
Per Share 0.70 0.15
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Per Share 0.70 0.88
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Profits (millions) 23.4 40.0
Per Share 1.71 2.92

American Airlines
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 215.5 268.9
Profits (millions) 1.33 27.49
Per Share 0.05 1.25
*Indicated.

Revenue (millions) 1,245.3 1,132.8
Profits (millions) 3.03 26.4
Per Share 0.13 1.30

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 214.8 153.4
Profits (millions) 16.73 15.84
Per Share 0.38 0.26
*Indicated.

Revenue (millions) 902.5 792.8
Profits (millions) 71.64 62.55
Per Share \$1.60 \$1.40

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 27.1 27.0
Profits (millions) 2.7 0.17
Per Share 0.14 0.01
Year
Revenue (millions) 397.43
Profits (millions) 9.01 2.64
Per Share 0.46 —

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 1,309.0 1,210.0
Profits (millions) 44.94 43.21
Per Share 3.10 2.75

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Profit-Taking Shaves Wall St. Price Surge

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange closed with a modest gain today after profit-taking and other internal pressures drove prices down from their boom levels at mid-session.

A number of leading glamour issues were clipped by large losses as heavy trading accumulated its pace. Volume rose to 33.45 million shares, from 19.85 million yesterday.

Bausch & Lomb dropped 10 to 17 1/2. Trol Research fell 7 3/4 to 49 1/4. It traded recently at a record price of 68 7/8—up from last year's low of 30—based on expectations of the company's role in space shuttle development.

Levitt gave up 3 7/8 to 126 1/4. This furniture concern, with its stock experiencing pressure because of several official investigations under way into its trading pattern, hit a peak of 159 1/4 several weeks ago.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by more than 8 points at 12:30 p.m., finished with an advance of 2.56 at 921.23.

Dow's Best Level
This meant that the blue-chip indicator, despite its steadily lagging strength in afternoon trading, managed to close at its best level in more than eight months. It posted its best finish since \$23.00 on June 7.

The Dow slumped ahead 11.59 yesterday to close at 921.23, and today it charged above the 915-920 band that had contained upswings repeatedly since early last summer. The 1971 closing high of \$60.33 came on April 23.

Some brokers labeled the market's action today as "self-correcting," implying that intermittent consolidations occur during a prolonged upswing.

Whelan's, Inc., the volume leader, eased 1/8 to 8 3/8. The stock has been extremely active in recent sessions. Today, the company reported higher operating earnings for 1971.

Tool Research, No. 3 in activity, was the active list's biggest point loser. It fell 1/2 to 104 1/2.

Procter & Gamble, up 2 5/8 to 89 1/8, once again sold at its highest price ever. This blue chip has climbed 1/8 so far this month.

Du Pont, up 1 3/4 to 164 3/8, posted a 1971-72 high. This leading chemical company announced surprisingly good fourth-quarter results recently. But Eastman Kodak, a strong performer yesterday, sank 3/8 to 105 in profit-taking.

Wall's Rich Greene slipped 2 7/8 to 23 3/4 and traded as low as 21 5/8. American Motors announced it would not retain the advertising agency for its 1973 campaign. The agency responded that loss of the account would mean a setback in profit of about 5 cents a share and indicated the action left it open to accept other accounts in the auto and car-rental area.

Enrodollar Borrowings
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Enrodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches fell \$119 million in the week ended Feb. 2, to an outstanding \$1.29 billion, the Federal Reserve reported.

American Airlines rose 5/8 to 43 7/8. The carrier reported a profit in 1971 versus a loss in 1970.

Colgate-Palmolive, also responding to a favorable earnings statement, climbed 1 3/4 to 64 1/2.

Abbott Laboratories edged up 1/2 to 71. It reported a lower 1971 net, but said it is confident earnings will recover in 1972.

Coming Glass, a strong feature, spurred 1 1/2 to 218 1/2. On the American Exchange, stocks ended the session mixed. The exchange index closed at 27.49, up .01. Declining issues led advances 517 to 494. Volume rose to 837 million shares from 633 million yesterday.

On the bond market, corporates overcame their early 1/4 point losses and closed unchanged on the day in moderate trading. In the government sector, the Federal Reserve came into the market as a buyer of agencies late in the day and helped the market record fair sized gains, with intermediates up as much as 1/4.

U.S. Upturn Is Continuing, Fed Bank Says

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ).—The acceleration of the economic recovery that occurred near the end of 1971 appears to have been carried into the new year, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

However, the continued high personal savings rate and the rather sluggish retail sales picture indicate that consumers have not "overcome their hesitancy," the bank cautioned in its monthly bulletin issued today.

Early arguing for continued economic momentum, the bank said, were the record levels of housing starts and building permits in December, which "increased the likelihood that the housing boom will continue into the opening months of the year."

In addition, it said that recent surveys of corporate plans for plant and equipment spending this year "suggest that a strengthening of recently weak business investment could emerge this year."

On the other hand, it observed that automobile sales "tumbled off in December and that other retail sales also closed the year 'on a somewhat weak note.'"

This was buttressed in the fourth quarter by a continued relatively high personal savings rate of 7.7 percent, it said. But the bank concluded the recent federal tax reductions should help bolster consumer demand.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 10, '72

Today Previous

Belgian franc... 43.81-83 43.83-85

Deutsche mark... 3.1870 3.1810-20

Free Fr. Fr. ... 6.5600-02 6.5600

Guilder... 3.1700 3.1700-100

Swiss franc... 3.5500-08 3.5500-08

Yen... 300.40 300.40

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you discover
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16, bd Montmartre, Paris.

MEED

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Montedison Explains Viscosa Move**

Montedison Edison reports that its decision to acquire the major interest in SINIA Viscosa was based on a strategy of broadening its operating base in the artificial fiber field to meet competition from major European companies. In a statement following official confirmation of the move, Montedison says the sector is in crisis in Italy, and is depressed throughout Europe, with excess productive capacity and shrunken profit margins. Thus, it was opportune for Italy's two largest producers to coordinate and streamline their activities, Montedison says. It also notes that the share exchange deal, involving the French company Triflor, opens the way to foreign shareholdings in Montedison, which could lead to further collaboration on an international scale in the artificial fiber field.

Watney to Acquire Distilling Firm

Watney Mann, one of Britain's largest brewers, and International Distillers & Vintners, a leading liquor distributor, say they have reached agreement for Watney to acquire the 62 percent stock interest in IDV it does not already own. Terms provide for an exchange of two ordinary shares of Watney plus 30 pence in cash for every three ordinary shares of IDV. Watney alternatively offers 123 pence in cash for each IDV share.

Cont. Gummi-Werke Profit Falls

The operating profit of Continental Gummi-Werke fell sharply last year in comparison with 1970, a company prospectus reports. For 1970,

net earnings held about unchanged compared with the previous year at \$9.9 million deutsche marks. The company says the decline in earnings reflects increased costs, particularly of labor. It adds that it has introduced measures to curb costs and improve profits and that it considers the future business outlook positive.

Microfilm Transmitter Developed

Sanyo Electric Co. of Japan says it has developed a system for transmitting microfilm images over communications lines. Until now the only way to transmit microfilm has been to develop a print of the film and send it by conventional facsimile devices, or simply to send the original through the mail. Sanyo's system uses a laser beam to convert the image to an electrical impulse which is converted to the image by a receiving laser. Sanyo says it expects eventually to offer a commercial model of its system.

Company Set to Aid French Firms

A new company designed to help French firms get established abroad—particularly in the United States, Canada and Britain—is being set up with the help of the state-run Industrial Development Institute. The new company will be managed by an assistant professor and four graduates of the Harvard Business School (two Frenchmen, two Americans and one Englishman). IDI, which is designed to help ailing industries, will own a third of the still-unnamed company and provide a line of credit to firms seeking assistance. Three offices are planned initially—in the United States, Britain and France.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only



ADELA

INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.

U.S. \$30,000,000

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Arranged by

THE TORONTO DOMINION BANK

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED

BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE CREDIT A MOYEN TERME S.A.

Provided by

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

BANK OF MONTREAL (BAHAMAS AND CARRIBBEAN) LIMITED

BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE CREDIT A MOYEN TERME S.A.

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

THE TORONTO DOMINION BANK

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS

BANK OF AMERICA LIMITED

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INTERUNION ANTILLES N.V.

MIDLAND AND INTERNATIONAL BANKS LIMITED

THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK OF BOSTON

UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES-U.B.A.F.

WORLD BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED

THE BANK OF TOKYO LTD.

CREDIT CHIMIQUE

THE LONG-TERM CREDIT BANK OF JAPAN, LIMITED

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK (INTERNATIONAL) LIMITED

TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK

Mart Defies SEC On Membership

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (WP).—The Philadelphia Bourse, Washington Stock Exchange has defied the Securities & Exchange Commission by refusing to bar mutual funds, insurance companies and other institutional investors from membership.

After a meeting of the P-B-W's board of governors yesterday, President Eklis, Wetherill said the exchange has "seen no arguments that would convince us that our membership policy is not in the public interest."

If the exchange, the third largest of the regional exchanges, sticks to its position, it would set up a direct conflict with the SEC, which earlier this week said that membership on exchanges should be limited to firms that primarily serve the broad public.

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PEANUTS

THIS IS A LETTER TO MISS HELEN SWEETSTORY.

DEAR MISS SWEETSTORY... IT OCCURRED TO ME THAT NO ONE HAS EVER WRITTEN THE STORY OF YOUR LIFE... I SHOULD LIKE TO DO SO...

THEREFORE, I PLAN TO VISIT YOU FOR A FEW WEEKS TO BECOME ACQUAINTED AND TO GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR LIFE AND CAREER...

P.S. BEFORE I ARRIVE, PLEASE LOCK UP YOUR CATS!

B.C.

WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE TO EAT TONIGHT?

WELL, I HAVE CHEAP DINERS.

ME TOO.

HEY... THIS LOOKS LIKE A CLASSY PLACE.

L.I.L. ABNER

TH' BLEARIER HER EYES GITS, AN' TH' REDDER HER NOSE, TH' MORE ASHAMED AH GITS!!

AFTER ALL, AH GOT HER INTO THIS MESS—

PANTLESS, VORE SCHEME TO GIT MR. SWEETPANTS AWAY FUM MISS BLUEBIRD WORKED FINE—

KIN YO' GIT 'EM TOGETHER AGIN?

BEEBLE BAILEY

DID YOU HEAR? SARGE WON A NEW CAR AT THE N.C.O. CLUB RAFFLE!

NO KIDDING?!

AND HE SAYS HE NEVER HAS ANY LUCK

MISS PEACH

IF I BECOME A PUBLIC SERVANT, I'LL ABSOLUTELY REFUSE TO COMPROMISE MY HONOR FOR POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY, MAKE DEALS WITH MY IDEOLOGICAL ADVERSARIES, OR THINK OF MYSELF BEFORE MY CONSTITUENTS AND COUNTRY...

I SUGGEST YOU PICK SOME OTHER PROFESSION...

BUZZ SAWYER

LOOK, CHRIS, DALES STUCK AMONG THE NEWSPAPERS HERE. "WISDOM OF AMERICAN TREE SOLVED, MISTRESS IN STREET PRISM."

LATER: WASHINGTON, D.C.

HEY, IT'S EVEN IN THE HOME PAPERS. "DELICIOUS RITZY FREED WHEN MISSING WIFE ENGAGES IN STREET BRAWL."

OH, LOOK! AND HERE'S A PICTURE OF MY DASHING "TWO-FISTED HUSBAND SHOWING IRRENE RITZY INTO A WATER TROUGH."

BRAYVO! HOW GALLANT!

AT LEAST IT'S PROOF THAT DELICIOUS DIDN'T MURDER HER.

WIZARD OF ID

HOW'S YOUR CARTOONIST COURAGE COMING?

TERRIBLE!

I CAN'T THINK OF AN ASTERISK STAR, DOUBLE-SWELL, EXCLAMATION MARK, GAS, TO SAVE ME!

REX MORGAN M.D.

THANKS SO MUCH FOR DRIVING US BACK, DR. MORGAN! AND IT WAS NICE TO MEET YOU, MISS GALE!

I APPRECIATE YOUR KINDNESS, DOCTOR!

HEY, PROFESSOR—SORY TO HEAR ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED!

SIT DOWN AT THE SAME TABLE PROFESSOR—AND I'LL GET YOUR DINNER!

THAT WAITRESS OF YOURS CAN BE REAL UPPITY, MRS. WOODY! I THINK I'LL GO SOMEPLACE ELSE TO EAT TONIGHT!

POGO

I'VE WRITTEN A VALENTINE RESPONSE TO THAT YOUNG RANDELLER THAT SO KINDLY PUT ME IN THE HEAD WITH THAT VERSE...

Roses are red—violets are blue, I'm for the garden, the guarding of you.

HOW'S THAT? NOW IF YOU'LL JUST LEAD ME TO HER PLACE.

Y'MEAN ACCOMPANY YOU AND THAT VERSE?

HOW'D IT BE IF I JUST TOLD YOU HOW TO GET THERE?

RIP KIRBY

REACH AROUND AND LOOSEN THESE ROPES! HURRY!

FOR A MOMENT, KIRBY GETS THE UPPER HAND.

BUT REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.

HE FIGHTS BETTER WITH HIS HANDS TIED THAN YOU DO WITH CLUBS, OKAY, BUT RUN BACK WHERE YOU FOUND HIM...

BLONDIE

SEE, IT'S GOOD TO GET HOME

WHAT'S FOR DINNER?

DAGWOOD!

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

A majority of experts would open the North hand with one no-trump. They would judge the diamond weakness for a no-trump bid a lesser evil than the rebid problems almost certain to arise after an opening bid of one club.

This North player, however, chose the one-club bid and had to face a rebid problem when his partner made the orthodox "up-the-line" response of one heart.

Of the descriptive rebids available, North's jump to three hearts, slightly exaggerating his heart support, was perhaps the best. Rebids in clubs or no-trump would have been inappropriate, and the best alternative was no doubt a walking bid of one spade. Such a three-card suit bid is relatively safe, and would have ended the bidding at a safe level.

Against three hearts, West led the spade ten. South was then able to maneuver an unusual dummy reversal in which West's trump strength was neutralized. The first trick was won in the closed hand with the spade queen, and a trump lead to dummy's ten succeeded. The two high clubs were cashed, and a third club was ruffed. West overruffed and led his remaining spade. South won in his hand, finessed again in trumps and reached this position:

NORTH (D)
AK43
AQ10
Q82
AK1095

EAST
1982
Q98
KJ9
Q372

SOUTH
AQ75
Q5432
Q875
43

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
1♣ Pass 1♥ Pass
3♥ Pass 3♠ Pass
West led the spade ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS	DOWN
1. Beginning	1. Retired
7. Resort	2. Free extra
10. Modern painter	3. Kitchen
12. Dill	4. Island off India
13. Milder Goose	5. Tech grad: Abbr.
15. Milder Goose	6. A middle
17. Sufficient	7. Weep
18. Dresses tardily	8. Court entry
19. Rule	9. Confused
20. de versu (sweetbread)	10. Egg quantity
22. Winner's stake, at times	11. Gem stones
23. Asian holiday	12. Traffic channel
24. Occasional limit	13. M.I.T., e.g.
26. Spad	14. Droop
28. Emulate Dürer	
30. Greaseless	
33. Injection, for	
36. Dogbane	
38. Stagnant one	
40. Einstein's birthplace	
41. Friend, in France	
42. Daughter of Calamus	
44. Three, in Italy	
45. Half of Pepsy's sign-off	
47. Midwestern address	
50. Fling	
51. Eliot's ending for the world	

BOOKS

DESIGN FOR THE REAL WORLD
Human Ecology and Social Change
By Victor Papanek, with an introduction by R. Buckminster Fuller. Pantheon, \$8.95, pp. 285.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HERE is a book whose basic premise is so compelling, whose points are so dramatically and entertainingly illustrated, and whose author's outrage is so infectious, that a reviewer wants very much to recommend it without reservation. Reading "Design for the Real World," it is difficult to dispute Victor Papanek's contention that the profession of industrial design in this country is irresponsibly practiced, superficially taught, insensitive to human needs, and as damning a reflection of what is wrong with Western industrial society as is the presence of aluminum beer cans in the biosphere. It is hard not to scrap one's TV set and dishwasher. It is tempting to sell all those last and follow Victor Papanek. Who could fail to be provoked by Papanek's contemptuous dismissal of all definitions of design from Horatio Greenough's to that of the German Bauhaus on the grounds that "the concept that works well will of necessity look well" has been the lame excuse for all the sterile, operating-room-like furniture and implements of the twenties and thirties? Yet who could resist applauding his alternative, more complex definition of good design (a "function complex" that takes into account such considerations as "method," "use," "need," "association," and "aesthetics"), if only because it damns by definition such absurd items as the throwaway paper dress priced at \$149.50 and "the ball-point pen with fake polyethylene orbital curves" by fake styrene cannot leave sprouting out of its top?

Who would not be perturbed by Mr. Papanek's sketched history of American industrial design, the key event of which he identifies as the Depression, when "ex-stage-designers" and "ex-window-dressers" like Harold Van Doren, Norman Bel Geddes, Raymond Loewy, Russell Wright, Henry Dreyfus, Donald Deskey and Walter Dorwin Teague were called in by industry to manipulate the superficial aspects of products so that they could be produced more cheaply and marketed through artificial sales pitches. Yet who would seriously dispute Mr. Papanek's conclusion that the American cornucopia does not pour out answers to the real needs of the world?

Who can think of the "Third World" and not be appalled by such examples of useless excess cited by Mr. Papanek as "Bachelorette's Life-Size Inflatable Play-globe," "mint-covered toilet seats," "chrome-plated marmalade guards for toasts," "diapers for parakeets" (which sell at the rate of 20,000 a month), and "a \$39.95 electronic clip-on gadget that attaches to the front of the automobile and flashes the message 'You're Welcome' when the electronic traffic light in a pay-at-youself highway toll booth lights up to say 'Thank You'?" Mr. Papanek rivals Peter de Vries, the novelist, in his ability to nose out such absurdities (one expects at every moment to hear news of

split-level-chairs and mentholated churches).

Who could fail to be impressed by the products designed by Mr. Papanek and his colleagues and students at the School of Design at the California Institute of the Arts—products like candle-powered tin-can radios that cost only 9 cents apiece, special canes for the blind, low-cost educational toys "to be built by Africans in Africa," and pill dispensers derived from the mechanical principle of the pea pod? And doesn't his plea for bionics, "the use of biological prototypes for the design of man-made synthetic systems," make irresistible good sense?

Why then, with all these virtues to commend it, is "Design for the Real World" finally so frustrating to read? Why does one have to force oneself to pay close attention to its arguments? Mr. Papanek is so obviously an imaginative revolutionary force in the field of design that his book ought to be an inspiration. Why is it not?

Is it perhaps his Jacobinlike disapproval of art—his unwillingness to concede even a pigeonhole in art for his own sake? Or his relentless tone of do-goodery? But the introduction by R. Buckminster Fuller, which almost never deviates from the subject of R. Buckminster Fuller and reads as if translated from bad German? Or is it the book's extremely sloppy design, most unfortunate for a work that puts such a high premium on elegance? No. These are incidental shortcomings. Mr. Papanek is too good a designer to let such things get in the way of his message.

But what is finally so irritating—what finally undermines the cogency of Mr. Papanek's text—is his failure to perceive that he has discovered, little more than a symptom of what ails us, and his failure to suggest more than a superficial cure. It is all very well to go on and on about responsible designers and the needs of the real world, and it is all very edifying to witness the example of Mr. Papanek and his colleagues, but it is not enough. What is finally so irritating is that Mr. Papanek's rhetoric of "his dependence on phrases like 'we must...' and 'we only have to...'" and other such abstractions in which it is never clear just exactly who "we" are or under what circumstances "we" are likely to change. Knowing this, one is inclined to feel cynical. And knowing this, one is put in the discouraging position of actually being numbed by Mr. Papanek's brainwaves.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

IT'S EASY ENOUGH FOR YOU TO LEARN TO READ! YOU'RE NOT AS BUSY AS I AM!

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOMYS

GNATH

EPSOOP

MOYGOL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: DIRTY ARYSS BEHED PUSHER

Answers at the bottom of successful gardening—SEEDS.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS

1. Beginning

7. Resort

10. Modern painter

12. Dill

13. Milder Goose

15. Milder Goose

17. Sufficient

18. Dresses tardily

19. Rule

20. de versu (sweetbread)

22. Winner's stake, at times

23. Asian holiday

24. Occasional limit

26. Spad

28. Emulate Dürer

30. Greaseless

33. Injection, for

36. Dogbane

38. Stagnant one

40. Einstein's birthplace

41. Friend, in France

42. Daughter of Calamus

44. Three, in Italy

45. Half of Pepsy's sign-off

47. Midwestern address

50. Fling

51. Eliot's ending for the world

52. Wife of Cuchulainn

54. Et—(and the following)

56. Network

58. Shoemaker's tool

60. Business group: Abbr.

62. Digits: Abbr.

64. Goose eggs

66. Flooding

68. Chickweed

71. Kind of geometry

72. Medicinal tea

73. Western hill

74. Missouri initials

75. An ending

DOWN

1. Retired

2. Free extra

3. Kitchen container

4. Island off India

5. Tech grad: Abbr.

6. A middle

7. Weep

8. Court entry

9. Confused

10. Egg quantity

11. Gem stones

12. Traffic channel

13. M.I.T., e.g.

14. Droop

21. Long-snouted sea ray

25. Relative of pitch

27. Spring month in France

29. Daley's city: Abbr.

31. Blue dye

32. Conductors, engineers, etc.

34. Hairdo, for short

35. Mountain: Prefix

36. Yankee great in baseball

37. Family name in base of a sort

38. Grinace on

43. A middle (continued)

46. Tree

48. Poetic contraction

49. Gershwin

51. Apperception

53. Be: curious agent

57. Title

58. Genesis name

59. Part, for one

61. Paris in France

63. Grinace on, in Britain

65. Court cry

67. Diminutive ending

68. W.W. II ship

70. Etc., in Boon

Haaker Falls

Italy's Gustavo Thoeni Wins Giant Slalom; Swiss 2d, 3d

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 10 (UPI)—World Cup defending champion Gustavo Thoeni, skier in his most dynamic and aggressive style, won the Olympic giant slalom here today to give Italy its first gold medal in Alpine skiing in 20 years.

Thoeni, 26, was 1 year old when Zeno Colò scored Italy's last Alpine victory—in the downhill in 1952.

Thoeni came from third place overnight to lead Swiss domination of the Alpine skiing games. Swiss skier won the silver and bronze medals as the French were once again shut out and are still without a skiing medal in their most disastrous Winter Olympics yet.

The Italian has had a poor season in Europe, but he was back in his best form today on the extremely tough 1,130-meter Mount Teine course.

He received a psychological boost when Norwegian Erik Haaker, leader after yesterday's first run, crashed soon after starting.

Haaker, 20, applied too much edge on his skis, hit the snow with his boots and crashed into a gate.

Like yesterday's run, competitors found the new course too just as unadventurous as the slightest error. Eleven competitors crashed or missed a gate; 13 went out yesterday.

Thoeni, though, attacked each

of the 56 gates, bobbing low as he took a perfect line down the hill. He flashed across the line in 1 minute 37.65 seconds for an aggregate of 2:09.62.

This was over a second ahead of Switzerland's Edmund Bruggmann, who recorded a time today by 11-hundredths of a second—to move from 10th place to the silver medal.

Fellow Swiss Werner Mattle also pressed Thoeni to move from 11th position into the bronze, as the first-run leaders faded poorly today.

West Germany's Alfred Hagen slipped from second to fourth after hitting a gate that slowed him down on the vital final flat section of the course.

French star Jean-Noël Augert finished fifth.

"I did hope that I could win a gold medal here," Thoeni, from Trafoi, said. "But I dared not to hope too much. I feel very sorry for Haaker. I like him very much. I would have preferred to have won without Erik taking a fall."

The best U.S. finish was a 17th by Bob Cochran of Richmond, Va.

Czechs Rally to Set Up Title Clash With Russia

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 10 (UPI)—As expected, the gold medal in the Winter Olympics top hockey tournament will be decided when the Soviet Union meets Czechoslovakia on Sunday.

The Czechoslovaks scored two goals in the final minutes for a 2-1 victory today over Sweden which vaulted them back into contention for the top prize.

The Russians now have a 2-0-1 win-loss-tied record for seven points in the six-team round-robin tournament, while the Czechoslovaks have three victories and a loss for six points.

The Soviets can thus win the title by tying on Sunday.

Nedomanaky and fired it past Swedish goalie Lef Holmqvist.

The winning goal came at 18:31 when Josef Blazevsky fired a bounding slapshot from just inside the blueline on a power play.

The young U.S. team skated to a surprisingly easy victory. A goal by Craig Barner just 15 seconds after the start of the game gave the United States a 1-0 lead.

Little more than four minutes later, Finland tied the score on a power play goal by winger Jari Mäkelä, but that was the last time the Finns were able to pass accurate U.S. goalie Mike Curran, who stopped 25 shots. Henry Boucha's goal at 2:25 of the opening period put the Americans in front for good, and they tied the decision on a second-period goal by defenseman Frank Santer at 12:41. Mäkelä, and a third-period power play goal by winger Kevin Ahearn at 18:00, Mass.

West German Found Doped After Hockey

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 10 (UPI)—A doping test developed at the Winter Games today when the West German ice hockey captain, Alois Schloder, showed a positive reaction to a random drug test.

The International Ice Hockey Federation called a meeting for tomorrow to decide what action to take against the player and possibly his team.

The medical committee of the International Olympic Committee announced today that a doping test on a West German player taken after the match against Yugoslavia on Monday had proved to be positive. It did not name the player or give details about the drug involved.

But the deputy leader of the West German national Olympic committee, Helmut Renne, said that the player was the 24-year-old Schloder and that the drug was epinephrine.

The hockey federation's president, John Abernethy, refused to comment on the doping investigation, but sources close to the federation said it had been agreed that no team would be disqualified if it was found that a player had breached the doping control rules.

West Germany has won all three of its matches in the group "B" tournament to decide 7th to 11th places in the tournament. The West Germans meet Japan in their final game on Saturday.

The medical committee said two West German players were tested after the Yugoslav game.

Decision Today

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 10 (UPI)—The Federation Internationale de Ski will meet today to discuss the suspension of French skier Annie Famosse.

Famosse, 37, and the world slalom champion in 1968, was temporarily suspended by the council yesterday for making radio broadcasts to the Winter Olympics for Radio Luxembourg.

She insisted she had only answered questions in the broadcasts, as other athletes were permitted to do, and did not think she was breaking any FIS rules.

Miss Famosse said tonight she planned to take legal action against the radio station for using her name in advertisements without her consent.

Going for Triple

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Switzerland's new teenage wonder girl of skiing, Marie-Thérèse Nadig, tomorrow attempts to become the first woman to win all three Olympic Alpine skiing golds.

The 17-year-old chubby-cheeked student from Fribourg has already won the downhill race and giant slalom. Now she takes her bid in the slalom.

Miss Nadig has not won a World Cup slalom this year, but then again, she hadn't won a downhill or giant slalom until the Olympics.

Two men—Austria's Toni Sailer in 1956 and Jean-Claude Killy of France in 1968—have achieved the Winter Games' triple, but in the women's events American Andrea Mead Lawrence has come closest with two golds at the 1952 Games.

For Austria's Annemarie Proell—the 18-year-old Salzburg farmer's daughter who has dominated international skiing for the past two winters—tomorrow is her last chance at the elusive gold here.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Boston	37	8	5	80
Montreal	29	13	6	65
Toronto	23	21	6	52
Pittsburgh	17	27	6	36
Philadelphia	11	33	3	25
Washington	15	21	3	33

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Chicago	36	12	5	77
St. Louis	28	18	4	60
Calgary	27	17	4	58
San Jose	18	26	4	40
Los Angeles	15	24	3	33
Pittsburgh	14	29	3	31

Wednesday's Games

Team	Score	Time
Pittsburgh 4, Toronto 1 (Hartell, Westwood, Armstrong, Hall)	4-1	1:58:24
New York 4, Chicago 1 (Gilbert, Fairbairn, Irvine, Hall)	4-1	1:54:11
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 2 (Vachek, Ferguson, Boldreux, Kelly, Clarke)	2-2	2:04:27
Minnesota 4, Los Angeles 1 (Drovin, Caldwell, Grant, Nevin, Currier)	4-1	2:04:27

Thursday's Games

Team	Score	Time
U.S.S.R. 3, Poland 2	3-2	2:04:27
Czech 3, Sweden 1	3-1	2:04:27
U.S.S.R. 3, Sweden 1	3-1	2:04:27
Poland 3, Sweden 1	3-1	2:04:27

Friday's Games

Team	Score	Time
U.S.S.R. 3, Poland 2	3-2	2:04:27
Czech 3, Sweden 1	3-1	2:04:27
U.S.S.R. 3, Sweden 1	3-1	2:04:27
Poland 3, Sweden 1	3-1	2:04:27

Saturday's Games

Team	Score	Time
U.S.S.R. 3, Poland 2	3-2	2:04:27
Czech 3, Sweden 1	3-1	2:04:27
U.S.S.R. 3, Sweden 1	3-1	2:04:27
Poland 3, Sweden 1	3-1	2:04:27

Sunday's Games

Team	Score	Time
U.S.S.R. 3, Poland 2	3-2	2:04:27
Czech 3, Sweden 1	3-1	2:04:27
U.S.S.R. 3, Sweden 1	3-1	2:04:27
Poland 3, Sweden 1	3-1	2:04:27



OFF AND WINGING—Anne Henning of the U.S. team winning the women's 500-meter speed skating in record time yesterday as Sylvia Burka of Canada falls to the ice.

Anne Henning Speeds U.S. to Skating Gold

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Trail, lanky Anne Henning had a secret talk with her good luck doll, Snoopy, and then proved twice today that she is the world's best women's speed skating sprinter.

The 16-year-old blonde gave the United States and Northbrook, Ill., their second gold medal of the 1972 Winter Olympics when she won the 500-meter race with an Olympic record time of 43.33 seconds. She also became the youngest gold medalist of these games.

Vera Krasnova, a 21-year-old Soviet student, won the silver medal in 44.01, with Ludmila Titova, a 26-year-old Moscow engineer, just beating Sheila Young of Madison, Wis., for the bronze.

The East German pair, Hosi Hornlein and Reinhard Bradow, and Italian world champions Paul Hildgartner and Walter Plafner, who won the 30-kilometer race last week, grabbed the bronze medal in 2:44:01.19 to prevent a sweep for Norway as Reidar Hjermstad of Norway was fourth in 2:44:14.51.

In an unusual development, Miss Henning skated twice because she was interfered with on her first attempt by Canada's Sylvia Burka, and both of her checkings were better than those turned in by the 22 other contestants. On her first run, she clocked 43.73.

Because of the interference, caused when Miss Burka moved in front of her while switching from the inside to the outside lane, Miss Henning was allowed to skate again, with the best time counting as her score.

Choice of Site For Title Chess At a Stalemate

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 10 (UPI)—World chess champion Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union and challenger Bobby Fischer of the United States failed to meet the deadline for agreement on a site for the world championship.

The original deadline set by the federation was Jan. 31 but was extended to Jan. 31, but the parties could still agree.

By Jan. 31, the opponents had filed preference lists which did not agree. Fischer proposed two sites in Yugoslavia, Montreal or Buenos Aires. Spassky preferred Iceland, Holland, France or Germany.

After the deadline was extended by 10 days, Col. Ed Edmondson, executive director of the U.S. Chess Federation, flew to Moscow to discuss the situation with Soviet chess officials.

"I have just discussed the situation by telephone with Edmondson who is back in New York and it appears we are in serious trouble. In any case, it will not be possible to announce the venue today," Spassky said.

Actually, I didn't have any choice," Anne said. "My coach (Ed Rudolph) came to me and said I had to skate again. After the first race, my legs were really super tight and I didn't know if I could snap out of it. 'I thought in the Olympics it was do or die, with no second chance. But I did get a second chance.'"

As long as she was assured of the gold medal by the time she took the track the second time, she was committed to race again, Anne said she had no thoughts of letting up to prevent possible injury or to stay fresh for tomorrow's 1,000-meter race.

"As long as I had to go I was trying to break my own time," she explained. "I was much more at ease knowing I had won, but it could have been a better race if I didn't have to skate alone. If there's someone in the next lane then you have someone to compete against."

Anne, who wore a Snoopy pin on her warmup jacket, said she spoke to her Snoopy doll before going to sleep last night.

"But I can't tell you what I said," she said. "It's between him and me."

ABA Results

Team	Score	Time
Virginia 124, Denver 111 (G. Scott 33, Irving 24, Simpson 20, Roberts 16)	124-111	2:04:27
Kentucky 126, Florida 106 (Irving 31, Gibson 20, McDaniel 20, Carter 20)	126-106	2:04:27
Indiana 128, Carolina 111 (Daniels 32, Simmons 18, Carter 20, Jabal 21)	128-111	2:04:27
San Antonio 124, Utah 111 (Beatty 24, Thompson 31, Bricker 21)	124-111	2:04:27

The Scoreboard

Team	Score	Time
Bob Rosburg	32-32	2:04:27
Jimmy Heard	32-32	2:04:27
Jack Nicklaus	32-32	2:04:27
Arnold Palmer	32-32	2:04:27
Tommy Spivey	32-32	2:04:27
Jack Nicklaus	32-32	2:04:27
Arnold Palmer	32-32	2:04:27
Tommy Spivey	32-32	2:04:27

PERSONNEL WANTED

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